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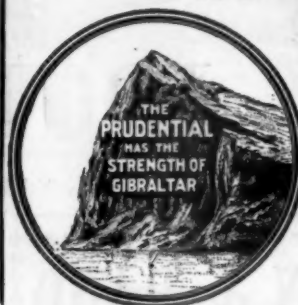
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MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

THIRD SERIES
 VOL. I—JUNE, 1902—No. 6.

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While the decision of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs is quite at variance with that of the House Committee in many features of the Naval Appropriation bill, it is believed both at the Capitol and at the Navy Department that these differences will be compromised without great difficulty. A legislative body is always erratic to a certain extent, and any forecast of the bill as finally passed can at this time be but conjectural. Still it is interesting to find that there is a decided belief that in the end the bill will provide for the experimental building of one ship in the Navy Yard, probably a cruiser. As the Senate committee left the bill governmental building is entirely barred unless the Secretary of the Navy shall find it impossible to get a reasonable contract from private concerns. In the House there is an active element, consisting largely of Representatives coming from districts where Navy yards are located, which is determined all men of war shall be built in government yards, and doubtless these men will find it difficult to satisfy their constituents unless they shall obtain at least a start in the direction of government construction. For this reason it is predicted in naval circles that the bill will provide for such construction of at least one ship.

The Senate Committee goes a trifle further than the House committee in the matter of submarine torpedo boats. Under the suggestion of Constructor Bowles the House committee recommended the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase or construction of boats of this type, not to exceed four in number and not more than one to be built from the same design, and no new one ordered or built until after the Secretary was satisfied that it was an improvement on that or those existing. This would necessarily have barred the purchase of more than one of the Holland boats and would have tended to limit the price of that to a figure not exceeding \$125,000. The Senate committee provides for the purchase of five Holland boats, at a price of \$170,000 each. It may happen that the House will accept this feature of the bill in return for concessions in the matter of governmental building of ships but it is more likely to obtain some amendment in the shape of provision for the purchase of one or more of the Holland boats, the balance of the appropriation to be used by the Secretary at discretion.

The inquiry before the House Committee on Naval Affairs into the subject of submarine boats has developed some interesting testimony, of which we have given a synopsis, and brought clearly to light well settled convictions on the part of our naval officers as to the best types of naval vessels. One of these is that our chief dependence must be on battleships, and that nothing should be allowed to divert us from their construction. The argument for the submarine boat, on the part of its advocates, is that it will release the battleships from the responsibility for the defense of our harbors and leave them free to follow their legitimate role of searching for the ships of the enemy on the high seas. Belief in the submarine boat appears from this testimony to be in direct relation to familiarity with it in actual practice. Commander Wainwright who has become acquainted with the Holland boat at Annapolis gave strong testimony in its favor, while the young men who have had the management of the boat—Lieutenants Spear, Caldwell and MacArthur and Ensign Nelson—are simply enthusiastic believers in the Holland. The "youngsters" held stoutly to their opinions, in spite of attempts on the part of members of the committee to demoralize them by a citation of the august authority of Admirals O'Neill and Melville. "In my opinion," said Admiral O'Neill, "the Holland boat does not fulfill the necessary

requirements of an effective instrument of warfare." The younger men we have named unite in one chorus of dissent from this opinion. "The Holland is an important naval weapon," said Commander Wainwright, "they are particularly adapted, where there is only a comparatively slight defense needed, to keep off wandering vessels." * * There may be improvements but in the present stage it is what I would call a perfected weapon * * I do not see any imperfections * * The unstability of the Holland under water is an advantage. She is made that way so that she will steer up and down. It is not a disadvantage. I do not think that the machinery is any more delicate than the machinery in any of our small boats." There is less danger, in the opinion of this authority, from gas than from steam; no more danger of breaking down than in a surface boat, and on the whole less danger to life. The motors can be kept efficient when properly constructed. The accidents have been due to temporary conditions. These opinions were concurred in by the younger officers cited. Lieutenant Spear denied that there was any difficulty with the compass of the Holland which hardly moves more than 5 degrees up and down, where the roll of a surface boat is sometimes 30 degrees. The stability is ample and is not disturbed by moving about in the boat. Lieutenant Caldwell testified that he had made 400 dives in the Holland, all of which had been successful, and the firing from the submarine had been more accurate than from surface boats. The boat has been submerged to any required depth up to 30 feet and held there to within a few inches. The only break-down was due to a faulty piece of machinery. With half a dozen Holland boats Lieutenant Caldwell would undertake to defend New York against fifteen battleships. Though the speed of the submarine boat is only one-third that of the surface boat its invisibility gives it the advantage. Half a dozen Hollands would be more effective in breaking a blockade than the equal number of surface torpedo boats. We ought to have at least fifty of them, Lieutenant Spear thinks, to defend our principal harbors. The storage battery for the boat has a radius of about fifty miles. He had slept several nights aboard the Holland with the crew, finding plenty of room. Ensign Nelson testified there was no great discomfort and the boat had a very slight motion to her.

Three would-be rivals of the Holland boat appeared before the Committee, the Lake boat, the Moriarty man boat and the Burges submarine boat. Mr. Moriarty modestly limited his request to an appropriation of \$15,000 for building an experimental boat. Succeeding boats will cost from \$5,000 to \$7,500. Burges wants \$150,000 to purchase one of his sub-surface torpedo boats. The only one of these three boats that presents itself as a present rival to the Holland is the Lake boat and as to this the officers who testified united in the expression of uncomplimentary opinions. They believe that it is wrong in principle and too undeveloped to be available even if the principle upon which it is constructed were acceptable. Lieutenant Commander Edwards, however, has expressed the opinion that the Lake will be shown to be far superior to the Holland and Admirals Melville and O'Neill appear disposed to use it as a rival to the Holland. It is argued, on the one hand, that we should enter upon an open competition before we commit ourselves to any given type of submarine. On the other hand it is contended that we have in the Holland a thoroughly practical and efficient boat which offers economical means of defending our harbors, and that it would be folly to reject it on the general theory that an improvement on it may be had tomorrow. This is like advising a man to go without his humble meal of to-day because something better may possibly appear to-morrow. As Lieutenant Spear puts it: "I do not think it is wise to delay action on submarines until you investigate every man who comes along with hope and claims for a submarine. What I mean to bring out is this, that whatever you gentlemen appropriate for this year, should you appropriate anything, would be a good investment, in my opinion. I think the Government ought to have them and I do not think it would prejudice future action on any other type. As soon as the other gentlemen have a type by all means bring it forward and let us see if it has merit. But why hold up an established and actual type to investigate somebody else's boat, particularly if your action on the established fact can not do any harm, and you know this is a good boat!"

The error of our military authorities in trying Peter C. Deming, the volunteer, by a court-martial composed of officers of the Regular Army is demonstrated by the United States Courts in two decisions, the reasoning of which is so conclusive that it is difficult to see how any other opinion could have resulted from a study of the law, except that only a majority of the Supreme Court concur in the present opinion, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice McKenna dissenting and Mr. Justice Gray and Mr. Justice Brewer taking no part in it, not having heard the argument in the case. As we published in full the opinion of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Kansas, it is not necessary to give that of the U. S. Supreme Court, which affirms it. The final conclusion of law is that the action of the trial court, being ab initio illegal and void, the case was properly brought up on habeas corpus, though the action of a properly constituted court is not available before the civil courts, as we stated last week in discussing another matter. Not even with the consent of the accused in this case could the court have obtained jurisdiction over the subject matter or person. A waiver can only be effective before

a civil court. In case of an ephemeral court, like a court-martial, it must be proved affirmatively that the court was legally constituted, had jurisdiction, and had complied with all statutory requirements. The Court in the present decision traces the history of the provision of law requiring volunteers to be tried by volunteers and conclude that the acts of 1808 and 1800 still left the Volunteer Army as a separate or other force from the Regular Army of the United States. The mere fact of the direct enlistment of the volunteers into the service of the United States cannot change their essential character as volunteers. The colored troops enlisted during the Civil War as United States troops did not thereby become a part of the Regular Army. The Supreme Court says: "We think there was, in addition to the idea of State control over the troops from a State, a recognition of the fact that there was a substantial difference between the regular forces and the militia. There was a recognition of the undoubted fact that at all times there has been a tendency on the part of the regular, whether officer or private, to regard with a good deal of reserve, to say the least, the men composing the militia as a branch not quite up to the standard of the Regular Army, either in knowledge of martial matters or in effectiveness of discipline, and it can be readily seen that there might naturally be apt to exist a feeling among the militia that they would not be as likely to receive what they would think to be as fair treatment from regulars, as from members of their own force. The reasons for the feeling are set forth fully in the opinion below and we think quite correctly." * * History shows that no militia, when first called into active service, has ever been equal to a like number of regular troops. It is not that the men composing the militia force are less brave or less intelligent, but they lack actual experience which gives the regulars the feeling of superiority, and it is that the feeling which is recognized by Congress and which has resulted in legislation of this character. Further distinctions between the two forces are very well stated in the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals in this case."

Without reference one way or the other to the general principle involved, the action of the House of Representatives in virtually defeating a special bill to promote Brigadier General George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the Army, to Major General and place him on the retired list with that rank, is a matter which the admirers of that officer will sincerely regret. General Sternberg's career has been one of almost incalculable usefulness to the Army and to medical and surgical science at large. Thanks to his splendid attainments, his high sense of professional duty and his progressive methods, the Medical Department of the Army has, under his administration, reached an unsurpassed level of efficiency, and the records of its achievements in the last four years make up one of the most creditable chapters of the history of our National operations during that period. If there are officers of the Army deserving of special promotion for retirement—and nobody will deny that there are—General Sternberg is one of them, but as he will reach the age for compulsory retirement on June 8, he will be compelled to quit the active service without the additional honor to which he is entitled. The bill to promote him to Major General passed the Senate two weeks ago and had been favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs, but when taken up by the House on June 2 it failed of the two-thirds vote required for its passage, and there is hardly the shadow of a possibility that it can be enacted in time to accomplish its purpose. The defeat of this bill, if the action of the House correctly reflects the feeling of that body respecting legislation of that character, foreshadows a similar fate for the measure already adopted by the Senate to promote Major General John R. Brooke to Lieutenant General and place him on the retired list with that rank. There are several other officers approaching the age for compulsory retirement for whom it is desired to provide special promotion, but their friends will have little to hope for in case the bills to secure such distinction for General Brooke and General Sternberg are rejected.

While the findings of the Naval Court of Inquiry recently assembled at Naples to inquire into the facts attending the conviction and imprisonment of four officers of the U.S.S. Chicago at Venice a few weeks ago for minor offences against the municipal ordinances of that city—while these findings are known at the Navy Department in Washington, it is definitely announced that they will not be made public until the official report of the proceedings, now in transit, has been received. This course has wisely been adopted for the reason that the affair involves certain delicate considerations of international courtesy which might develop into an unfortunate controversy through the publication of premature and misleading reports. If the Court of Inquiry finds that the facts warrant the ordering of a court-martial to try the officers concerned in the affair, the incident will be regarded as closed so far as it relates to the Italian authorities, but if, on the other hand, it appears that the officers were not guilty of conduct to justify the assembling of a court-martial, the Government of Italy might regard that finding as a reflection upon the methods of the Venetian courts, in which event an exchange of representations between the two nations would be not at all improbable. Viewed in any light, the whole affair at Venice was singularly unfortunate, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it may be adjusted satisfactorily to both governments and with-

out prejudice either to the naval officers of the United States or to the civil authorities of Italy. Meanwhile the precautions adopted by the Navy Department to guard against any premature publication of the conclusions reached by the Court of Inquiry deserve the heartiest commendation.

There is reason to believe that the efforts of the United States Government to acquire possession of what are known as "the Friars' lands," some 400,000 acres in area, and re-sell them in small allotments to native tenants, will be entirely successful. Judge Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippines, who is charged to institute negotiations with this object in view, has arrived in Rome and has been cordially received by the authorities of the Vatican, although owing to a temporary illness he has not yet been presented to the Pope. Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State has expressed his appreciation of the friendly spirit and purpose of Governor Taft's mission, which seeks to acquire the land in the Philippines now held by certain religious orders, in a perfectly amicable way and at a valuation to be fixed by the Pope himself. The earnest assurance that this Government contemplates no seizure of the friars' estates, but is desirous of obtaining them on terms mutually satisfactory, has given Cardinal Rampolla a highly favorable impression of American policy, and with his approval the prospective negotiations can hardly fail of a successful conclusion. Such a result would greatly strengthen the already amicable relations between the representatives of the Roman Church and the civil authorities in the Philippines and thereby considerably simplify vexatious administrative problems in the islands with which the United States Government is called upon to deal.

An interesting but rather indefinite story comes from London to the effect that the Government of the United States is negotiating for a site for a naval coaling station in the territory of the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa. The report states that extensive surveys in Liberian waters have recently been made by the U.S.S. San Francisco, Capt. Asa Walker, U.S.N., commanding, and that overtures have been made by Liberian Government looking to a cession of the land required for the purpose indicated. Though there is no trustworthy information to support this story, it is in a line with the suggestion made by our correspondent in Monrovia some months ago, but it is to be kept in mind that when it was proposed a year or two ago to establish a coaling station on the Liberian coast the project was abandoned after a careful consideration of the matter by naval officers who went to West Africa to investigate. On the other hand it must be remembered that the political and sentimental relations between the United States and Liberia are particularly intimate. The West African republic is in a certain sense an American creation. It was founded in the belief that it would attract a large immigration from the United States. Its government is patterned exactly after our own, and while it has not fully realized the expectations of its founders, it has ever been an object of the kindest regard from the Government at Washington. The people of Liberia are sincerely desirous of still closer commercial and political association with the United States, and of the enlarging proportions of our naval establishment require a coaling station on the Liberian coast the necessary site can probably be had for the asking, and in spite of any protest that might come from continental Europe.

There was one statement in President Roosevelt's admirable oration at the Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day to which we invite special attention. It was this: "The Philippine question should not be a party question." Those words express a truth which is as clear as day to every unprejudiced citizen. Not only should the Philippine question not be a party question, but is not, never has been and never can be a party question. Certain inexperienced politicians in Congress evidently believe it can, but they are dreadfully mistaken. Congress is not the country. A party caucus is not the people. And when these wordy enemies of the Army in the Senate close their desks and go home they will discover to their sorrow that they have grossly misinterpreted and misrepresented the purpose and sentiment of their constituents. They have assailed the honor of the Army. They have insisted that the Government should institute a policy of national cowardice, but wherever they find a home which has sacrificed a loved one on the altar of duty in the Philippines they will be met with wrath, contempt and the blazing scorn of insulted patriots. The adoption of the policy advocated by these men would be an admission by the Government that its military operations in the islands were wrong and without warrant, that the life and money thus sacrificed were expended in an ignoble cause and that the Republic had stained its honor with crime. The politician who imagines that a successful party issue can be made in support of that proposition is a madman plotting his own political destruction. His attitude is an insult to the patriotic men of all parties who are as a million to one of the false leaders who seek to betray them.

Major Oscar F. Long, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., formerly in charge of the Army transport service at San Francisco, has made a supplementary reply to the criticisms passed upon his administration of the service by Lieut. Colonel John L. Chamberlain, Insp. Gen's. Dept., U.S.A., after an investigation which he made under orders

from the Secretary of War. In this report, which has been submitted to the House of Representatives, Major Long declares that the transport vessels were bought, chartered and maintained in service as economical as existing conditions permitted and that millions of dollars were saved to the Government by the methods under which they were operated. In a few isolated cases, Major Long, concedes, high prices may have been paid for ships, but this was because of the need for haste rather than for other causes, and the extravagance in these instances, if there was any, is more than offset by the tremendous saving in others. Major Long insists that Army regulations and strict business methods prevailed throughout the service, and that the management of the service was distinguished by constant regard for promptness and economy. It is quite evident from Major Long's rejoinder that the controversy over the transport service is not yet at an end.

In his final report as chief sanitary officer of Havana during the American occupation, Major William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., presents an impressive description of the changes which have taken place in that city in the last four years. In April, 1898, the deaths in Havana numbered 1,399, the mortality rate being 71.88, whereas in April, 1902, the deaths numbered 490, the mortality rate being 21.77. In April, 1898 there were 49 deaths from malaria, while in April of this year there were only two. In the yellow fever year of 1896-97 the deaths from yellow fever numbered 1,385, and the annual average for the last twelve years has been 122. During the yellow fever year of 1901-2 there were only five deaths from yellow fever, and there has been no case of the disease in the city since September, 1901, while there has been no case of smallpox since July, 1900. The change denoted by these figures was a transition from filth and disease to cleanliness, and health, and it has been brought about by the most vigilant, practical and incessant efforts of Major Gorgas who, in the light of accomplished results, will be justly recognized as one of the most brilliantly successful officers of the Army in the work of Cuban regeneration.

The Manila Times publishes a communication from a correspondent who wishes to know "when the 6th Band Artillery Corps, is going back to 'God's Country'" and says: "When the reorganization Army bill went into effect last year, making all regiments of artillery into a corps, the authorities sent all the artillery companies back to the States which came here with the 6th Band, and left the Band here to wait for a more convenient season. This Band didn't make any brags as to distinguished service, etc., but without a doubt we have done more hard duty, and have done more for the 'public sufferers' of Manila than any other musical organization that has ever been in the Philippine Islands; I mean musical duties. We want to go home in our turn, but it has been over three years since this Band left San Francisco in June, '98, so it looks nothing more than reasonable to give one of the other eight Artillery Bands in the States a chance for foreign service."

President Schurman, of Cornell University, began a recent address on the Philippines by asking "What shall we do with the archipelago?" To which one might reply: First, get your archipelago. The way to do that is to make your flag respected, and to establish peace and order by insisting upon absolute obedience to your authority. Punish treason, suppress brigandage, open schools, encourage industry, guarantee ample security for life and property and make the natives understand that they shall have self-rule in exact proportion as they fit themselves for its responsibilities. This policy, which the Government, acting through the agency of the Army, has resolutely pursued in the Philippines, is the short, straight road to the correct answer for President Schurman's question. For under the beneficent results of this policy the time will surely come when we may leave the whole problem as to the destiny of the archipelago to the vote of its own inhabitants and with absolute confidence that they will declare overwhelmingly in favor of the permanent sovereignty of the United States.

Inasmuch as there is some disposition to make a party issue of the Philippine question in Congress, it is worth while to note the following statement from Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, an eminent citizen of Minnesota, whose political faith is opposed to that of the administration, and who but lately returned from an extended tour of observation in the Philippine archipelago: "Representatives of other governments have criticised our policy as being altogether too easy-going and magnanimous. There seems to be no doubt that the natives have been inspired with confidence in keeping up the struggle by the failure of the Government to adopt stringent methods. The leniency with which they are treated gives them the idea that the Americans are afraid of them." Dr. Schiffmann's opinion may not be altogether agreeable to his party brethren in the Senate, but it represents the conclusion of an intelligent inquiry in the islands and it reflects the views of nine men out of ten, irrespective of party affiliations, who have personally studied the situation.

The Review of Reviews for June says: "It would be hard, in our opinion, to find any parallel for the way in which our Army in the Philippines has carried the sword

in one hand, while in the other it has held up the banner of peace, justice, and good will. The moment a district has been measurably pacified, the Army has transformed itself into an agency for making life worth living. Far from pursuing a course of ruthless bloodshed and military tyranny in the Philippines, we have erred, if at all,—in point of general policy,—quite in the opposite direction. We have perhaps been too eager to show our kindly desires. The United States Government has at no time had any more motive for oppressing the people of the Philippines, or for making its sovereignty an offensive or disadvantageous thing for them, than it has had for making the people of Massachusetts chafe under its authority or hate its flag. The Army's one object has been peace and safety."

A correspondent who writes from Fort McPherson expresses disapproval of the khaki helmet which he fears the soldier will have to wear. He says: "The khaki helmet is the worst looking thing that a soldier ever wore on his head, and it is neither cool nor pleasant. If the Department commanders want the soldier to wear a khaki headdress, why not khaki campaign hat, on the same plan as the old campaign hat, the coolest and best head-dress that a soldier ever wore? And why is it that they make a soldier wear a blouse in hot weather? Why not let him wear trousers and a blue shirt, which is ever so much cooler? I write for the benefit of both officer and soldier."

Following the acceptance by the British authorities of the graceful tender of the services of an American warship to convey to England the remains of Lord Pauncefoot, late British Ambassador at Washington, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order designating the U.S.S. Brooklyn for that honorable errand. The Brooklyn is now undergoing repairs at the New York Navy Yard, but it has been ordered that she shall be ready for sea by June 25, the expectation being that she will sail for England about June 30. In this volunteering to bear the remains of the dead Ambassador to his own country the Government not only pays a lofty tribute to Lord Pauncefoot himself and to the post which he so long and brilliantly adorned, but makes in addition a significant expression of the dominant sentiment of Anglo-American good will which he did so much to foster.

Of course the new government of Cuba has the power to establish a national lottery if it sees fit to do so, but the officials of the young republic might just as well understand to begin with that the adoption of that method of raising revenue would be extremely distasteful to the moral sense of the United States. Legalized gambling, and especially lottery gambling, was a curse to Cuba under Spanish rule, and it would be no less demoralizing under native rule. It is a vice which cannot safely be sanctioned under popular government, and its introduction in Cuba, besides dissipating money which should be invested in legitimate enterprise, would almost inevitably lead to serious embarrassment in the postal relations between the island and the United States. The Cuban authorities should think twice before legalizing a practice which is so thoroughly opposed to sound policy and public morals.

Certain more or less brilliant members of the House of Representatives achieved new distinction on June 2 by opposing a motion to thank Secretary Hay for his masterful eulogy on the late President McKinley, their contention being that the secretary's deliverance was not an oration, but political stump speech. It was creditable to the minority party, however, that one of its members, Representative Hooker of Mississippi, a veteran officer of the Confederate Army, who served as counsel for Jefferson Davis, who was a prisoner of war at the close of the Civil War, disavowed for himself and the mass of his party associates, any desire to visit rebuke or criticism upon Secretary Hay. General Hooker's patriotic utterances were courageous and manly in the same degree that those of the smaller members of his party were petty and contemptible.

In view of the recent acts of the German Emperor the report that he had refused to recognize Lieut. Comdr. Tempiliu M. Potts, U.S.N., who is to succeed Comdr. William H. Beehler as Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin, must be classified as an exceedingly stupid if not malicious fabrication. It looks indeed as though the Emperor had gone out of his way to honor Commander Potts, for in addition to receiving him with unusual cordiality he has had him as a special guest at the opera and entertained him at dinner in the new palace at Potsdam. After these notable courtesies on the part of the Emperor the official status of Commander Potts at the German court would appear to be securely established.

Major General Corbin, Major General Young and Brigadier General Wood are in consultation this week for the purpose of making arrangements for the trip to Europe this autumn to inspect the German Army maneuvers. It is probable that they will sail in August. So far as determined, the principal points of their observation will be the staff system of the German Army, the equipment and action of the soldiers in sham battle and the sanitary condition of their camps. The reports will be laid before the students of the War College to be established in Washington this year and it is expected that they will be of great value.

As a result of the recent decree of the United States Supreme Court affirming the principle that a member of the Volunteer forces cannot legally be tried by a court-martial composed wholly or in part of officers of the Regular Army, the Secretary of War has released ten former Volunteer soldiers from imprisonment in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., and provided them with transportation to their homes. In addition to these four others who were at liberty under bail pending the decision on the appeal in the Deming case are now entirely free, their bondsmen having been released from further liability. All of these fourteen men were Volunteers and had been convicted on various charges, ranging from theft to murder, before courts-martial made up partially or entirely of officers of the Regular Army, and one of them, a negro convicted in the Philippines of murder, had been sentenced to be hanged, but his sentence was afterward commuted by the late President McKinley to thirty years' imprisonment. That the ends of justice in these cases should be defeated merely because of a technical error in organizing the tribunals by which the offenders were condemned, is extremely unfortunate. But if it leads to vigilant safeguards against similar mistakes hereafter the experience will have been well worth what it cost.

We publish on another page an excellent article from the Minneapolis, Minn., Tribune. Concerning it, an Army correspondent writes: "I have been very apprehensive concerning the future action of the President. His letter to Bishop Lawrence, and his speeches in regard to the conduct of the Army in the Philippines wherein he gives way to the clamor of the Army critics and practically asserts that there have been cruelties practised in regard to Filipinos are untimely to say the least. As the reviewing officer of the courts ordered he is a part of the court, the judge in hearing, and it is most unusual for a judge, preliminary to the trial of a case to proclaim what his action is going to be, it would hardly be fair to those on trial as to the water treatment. I do not now call to mind any loss of life when a Filipino was subject to it. It was no doubt uncomfortable, so would be a diet of bread and water, but I believe the treatment always brought to light the concealed arms that were to have been used to kill American soldiers. They deserved the treatment. If our Army officers are to be punished for vigorous campaigning, the result will be discouragement to them and perfunctory performance of duty."

Brigadier General Hughes, commanding the Department of California in reviewing the case of Private Charles A. Gunnison, 61st Co., Coast Art., tried by a G.C.M., convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, and found not guilty of quitting guard and of drunkenness on duty and was acquitted, says: "In the foregoing case it is evident that much time of the court could have been saved and the case made clearer and easier to understand if the judge advocate of the court had properly prepared the case before trial. The evidence of record in this case demonstrates that a portion of the guard at Fort Baker is sent off to the duty of watchmen and that the rules laid down for regulating the conduct of guards are not observed. If guard duty is not required, and the men so sent out are to act simply as watchmen they should not be mounted and treated as an integral part of the post guard. To do so, and to permit such negligence as is shown in this case, is prejudicial to military exactness and discipline. Subject to these remarks the acquittal is approved."

Two Civil war veterans who entered the Military Service as privates were nominated to be brigadier generals on May 31. They were Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., and Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 10th Cav. Colonel Lincoln was born in Massachusetts and joined Co. B, 1st Vermont Volunteers as a private May 2, 1861. He rose to lieutenant colonel of the 6th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was mustered out June 26, 1865; his first commission in the regular establishment was as second lieutenant of the 17th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1866. He was commissioned colonel March 25, 1901. Colonel Whitside, who was born in Canada, entered the Army as a private in the General Mounted Service, Nov. 10, 1858; was transferred to the 6th Cavalry in July, 1861, and was promoted sergeant major Aug. 1, 1861. His first commission was as second lieutenant 6th Cavalry, Nov. 1, 1861. He received the brevets of captain and major March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service. He was appointed colonel Oct. 16, 1898, and assigned to the 10th Cavalry.

It was cruel of the House Committee on Military Affairs to table certain resolutions presented on June 3 calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the expenditures of the Government in Cuba during the American occupation including a statement as to the salary and allowances paid to Brigadier General Wood. The authors of those resolutions are on a hunt for scandals and imagine that they have found a whopper in the records of the military administration in Cuba. The adverse action of the committee therefore seems positively heartless in that it has, for the present at least, headed off what the authors fondly regarded as a hair-raising sensation. But the inquisitive statesmen may possess their souls in peace. The information they desire will be forthcoming, fully and in detail, in due season. General Wood himself is preparing it for them. He is at the War Department every day drawing up a report of his work in Cuba and when the document is completed it will

account for every act and for the disbursement of every penny for which his administration was responsible.

Inasmuch as large numbers of troops are now returning to the United States from Manila, where cholera is still prevalent, the measures which the War Department has instituted at San Francisco in order to prevent the Army transport ships from bringing the disease into that port will command unqualified approval. Thus far the military authorities have been remarkably successful in preventing the transmission of epidemic diseases from the Philippines to the United States, and their success appears almost wonderful when it is remembered that Manila has suffered from outbreaks of bubonic plague as well as of cholera within the last year. The cholera now prevalent in that city and the neighboring provinces is of a particularly virulent type, and while it is being gradually eradicated by the vigorous methods of the Medical Department of the Army, it is still sufficiently widespread to warrant the most energetic precautions against its transmission to the United States through the transport service.

There is some likelihood of another controversy between the United States and Turkey due, in this instance, to the arrest by Turkish officials at Smyrna of an Armenian who was a naturalized American citizen and bore an American passport. This man was cast into prison on a charge of complicity in a conspiracy to overthrow the Turkish Government. The facts in the case having reached Washington, the Secretary of State has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities which it is thought will lead to an amicable adjustment of the difficulty. Several Armenians naturalized as citizens of the United States and armed with American passports have been arrested and cast into prison in Turkey in the last three or four years, the Sultan's Government holding that a Turkish subject has no right to expatriate himself. Invariably, however, these prisoners have been released on the demand of the United States, but with the understanding that they should quit Turkey for good, and that is about what will happen in the present case.

The Navy Department is about to consolidate several of the various boards in Washington and make the attempt to dispense with many officers now on duty at the capitol. The first effect is seen in the lately issued orders to consolidate the boards for examination and for retirement into a single board under a common head. The immediate effect of this order is to send Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N., to command the League Island Navy Yard and to assign Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., to duty as president of both the boards noted. During the absence of Admiral Watson in England attending the coronation ceremonies the position of president of the boards for promotion and retirement will be filled by Rear Admiral Edwin M. Shepard, U.S.N. It has not been decided as yet by the Secretary where the same consolidation idea will be next applied.

Secretary Moody performed a graceful act when he issued instruction authorizing the senior officer at the scene of distress among the islands involved in the late outbreaks of Pelée and Soufrière to permit scientists aboard the vessels of the Navy whenever their presence would not interfere with the work of rescue or assistance. Several applications had been made at the Navy Department by scientists who wished to note volcanic phenomena with a view to further work among the active volcanoes of the French West Indies. The recent terrible disasters on Martinique have served to call attention to the charming volume written by the well known author, Lafcadio Hearn, on "Two Years in the French West Indies," in which he conveys a delightful impression of the people of the ill-fated island of Martinique and of its main city, St. Pierre.

The break in the ocean cable between Manila and Hong Kong on Memorial Day, which has ever since completely isolated the Philippine Islands from the rest of the world, sharply emphasizes the need for a large and stable system of telegraphic communication between the United States and its Eastern possessions. The present interruption occurs at a time when fortunately there is nothing in the Philippine situation to warrant any apprehension on the part of the American public, but it is grimly suggestive of the anxiety that would have prevailed had the cable failed while the serious operations of the Army were still in progress. The effect of this mishap will undoubtedly be to strengthen the demand for the construction and operation of a Pacific cable under the exclusive control of the Government.

Having disposed of the bill to provide civil government for the Philippines, the Senate has taken up the Isthmian Canal project with a show of earnestness which revives the hope for the enactment of canal legislation during the present session. The advocates of the Nicaragua route have a distinct advantage in the fact that the Hepburn bill, declaring for that route, has already passed the House. It is certain, however, that the partisans of the Panama route are prepared to make a stubborn fight in favor of that project, and the Senate is so evenly divided on the question that a deadlock is by no means improbable.

Capt. Harry E. Smith of the Coast Artillery, has been allowed to resign from the Service and the order issued by Secretary Root directing a court-martial to be convened to try him on charges of drunkenness has been rescinded. It was in relation to Captain Smith

that the Secretary of War spoke two weeks ago when he sent back for revision the findings of an examining board at Fort McHenry. The board had recommended in the face of very strong adverse evidence that Captain Smith be retired. In his endorsement the Secretary not only disapproved the findings but indulged in some extremely vigorous language as to the duty of Army officers in relation to their brothers whom they knew to be the victims of habitual drunkenness and ordered Captain Smith under arrest. The endorsement was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time.

At the present time it seems probable that Col. William H. Forwood will succeed General Sternberg as the head of the Medical Department of the Army on the latter's retirement, June 8. Colonel Forwood himself will have but a short time to serve as he retires on September 7 next. He entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in 1861 from Pennsylvania, and is now the senior officer of the Department under General Sternberg. Upon his retirement the place is likely to fall upon one of the following: Col. Calvin de Witt, Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, Lieut. Col. Valery Havard.

With a mystery that is almost sublime the movements of the cruiser San Francisco have been withheld from the public since April 15, when she was reported as having arrived at Gibraltar. Now it is learned without information from the Navy Department that the intervening time has been spent in a cruise along the west coast of Africa with the purpose of investigation and reporting upon a possible coaling station in that vicinity for the Navy. It seems that there is a difference of opinion in the Department on the necessity for such a station, but it is believed that the reports of Capt. Asa Walker will settle the dispute. In the meantime the Department of State is negotiating with Liberia for a treaty granting to the United States a site near Monrovia in Liberia.

Senor Gonzales de Tresada, who comes to the United States as the first Minister of the Cuban Republic, enjoys the advantage of a thorough acquaintance with American purpose and method and considerable knowledge of diplomatic procedure. He represents the progressive tendencies of the Cuban people, and as he is a gentleman of integrity and fine attainments there is abundant reason to assume that his services at Washington will be creditable to himself and satisfactory to his own Government and to ours.

The U.S. survey ship Alert has reported her arrival at San Pedro, Cal., and will continue the survey work of last season from that point. The surveys of the coast about the lower portion of the State have been prosecuted with much assiduity for many years past, and the completeness of the work can be estimated from the fact that resurveys in one or two instances have shown no variations from the original figures in any particular, and the charts issued from the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department are among the finest and most accurate in existence.

Tests of the first lot of thin face-hardened armor plate ever manufactured in quantity have been made at the Indian Head proving ground under direction of the Naval Ordnance Bureau and have been pronounced satisfactory. The sample used was three and a half inches thick and represented part of the armor for the new cruisers of the Pennsylvania class. It is said the penetration of two shots from a four inch gun was but one and a half inches.

Lieut. Col. William Quinton, nominated to be colonel on May 31, was born in Ireland. He entered the Service as a sergeant in Co. C, 19th Illinois Volunteers, June 17, 1861, in which command he rose to the rank of first lieutenant. He was appointed second lieutenant of the Signal Corps March 3, 1863, and his first commission in the Regular Army was as a first lieutenant of the 33d Infantry June 12, 1867.

Rear Admiral Bowles took a brief passage on the submarine boat Adder now undergoing tests in the Potomac. That occurred on Monday. The boat ran one and a half miles wholly or partly under water and at the end of the trip Admiral Bowles stated that the Adder steered and was handled well, but the experience had not caused him to change his mind as to the value of such craft.

Secretary Moody has received from Admiral von Tirpitz, of the German Navy, two volumes of a work entitled (translation): "Shipbuilding in Germany and Foreign Countries." They were conveyed, together with an expression of kindest wishes of the sender, through the naval attaché of the German Embassy in Washington Lieut. Comdr. Rebeur von Paschwitz.

The assignment of Comdr. E. D. Taussig, U.S.N., to the command of the Massachusetts training ship Enterprise, relieving Comdr. C. H. Arnold, U.S.N., places in command of that system an officer of admirable fitness for the duty and will bring to the use of the State methods of instruction and discipline for which Commander Taussig has already become noted.

Thirty-three enlisted men of the Army who have passed the preliminary examination, which entitles them to appear for a final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army, have been ordered to appear before the board at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1 next. The names of the candidates appear under our Army head.

THE PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH.

President Roosevelt's oration at the Memorial Day celebration in the Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D.C., will be recognized as one of his most patriotic utterances. After an eloquent tribute to the veterans of the Civil War, a large number of whom were assembled before him, the President continued:

"Just at this moment the Army of the United States, led by the men who served among you in the great war, is carrying to completion a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war in which is involved not only the honor of the flag, but the triumph of civilization over forces which stand for the black chaos of savagery and barbarism. The task has not been as difficult or as important as yours, but, oh, my comrades, the men in the uniform of the United States, who have for the last three years patiently and uncomplainingly championed the American cause in the Philippine Islands, are your younger brothers, your sons. They have shown themselves not unworthy of you, and they are entitled to the support of all men who are proud of what you did.

"These younger comrades of yours have fought terrible difficulties and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of cruelty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater atrocity have been committed by the hostile natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to us, cannot be held to excuse any wrongdoer on our side. Determined and unswerving effort must be made, and is being made, to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, even stronger measures than have already been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances in the future.

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lynchings carried on under circumstances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condemn these lynchings, and yet clamor about what has been done in the Philippines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lynchings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty occurring.

"But keep in mind that these cruelties in the Philippines have been wholly exceptional, and have been shamelessly exaggerated. We deeply and bitterly regret that any such cruelties should have been committed, no matter how rarely, no matter under what provocation, by American troops, but they afford far less justification for a general condemnation of our Army than these lynchings afford for the condemnation of the communities in which they have taken place. In each case it is well to condemn the deed, and it is well also to refrain from including both guilty and innocent in the same sweeping condemnation.

"In every community there are people who commit acts of well-nigh inconceivable horror and baseness. If we fix our eyes only upon these individuals and upon their acts, and if we forget the far more numerous citizens of upright and honest life and blind ourselves to their countless deeds of wisdom and justice and philanthropy, it is easy enough to condemn the community. There is not a city in this land which we could not thus condemn if we fixed our eyes purely upon its police record and refused to look at what it had accomplished for decency and justice and charity. Yet this is exactly the attitude which has been taken by too many men with reference to our Army in the Philippines; and it is an attitude both absurd and cruelly unjust.

"The rules of warfare which have been promulgated by the War Department and accepted as the basis of conduct by our troops in the field are the rules laid down by Abraham Lincoln when you, my hearers, were fighting for the Union. These rules provide, of course, for the just severity necessary in war. The most destructive of all forms of cruelty would be to show weakness where sternness is demanded by iron need. But all cruelty is forbidden, and all harshness beyond what is called for by need. Our enemies in the Philippines have not merely violated every rule of war, but have made of these violations their only method of carrying on the war. We would have been justified by Abraham Lincoln's rules of war in infinitely greater severity than has been shown. The fact really is that our warfare in the Philippines has been carried on with singular humanity. For every act of cruelty by our men there have been innumerable acts of forbearance, magnanimity, and generous kindness. These are the qualities which have characterized the war as a whole. The cruelties have been wholly exceptional, on our part.

"The guilty are to be punished; but in punishing them let those who sit at ease at home, who walk delicately and live in the soft places of the earth, remember also to do them common justice. Let not the effortless and the untempted rail overmuch at strong men who with blood and sweat face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and at need lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity. Yet from its very nature it has always and everywhere been liable to dark abuses.

"It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them: but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a 'butcher,' and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Your open foes—as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862—accused you, at great length and with much particularity, of 'contemptuous disregard of the usages of civilized war,' of 'subjecting women and children to banishment, imprisonment, and death,' of 'murder,' of 'rapine,' of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty,' of 'perpetrating atrocities which would be disgraceful to savages,' and Abraham Lincoln was

singled out for especial attack because of his 'spirit of barbarous ferocity.' Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished.

"Peace and freedom—are there two better objects for which a soldier can fight? Well, these are precisely the objects for which our soldiers are fighting in the Philippines. When there is talk of the cruelties committed in the Philippines, remember always that by far the greater proportion of these cruelties have been committed by the insurgents against their own people—as well as against our soldiers—and that not only the surest but the only effectual way of stopping them is by the progress of the American arms. The victories of the American Army have been the really effective means of putting a stop to cruelty in the Philippines. Wherever these victories have been complete—and such is now the case throughout the greater part of the islands—all cruelties have ceased, and the native is secure in his life, his liberty, and his pursuit of happiness. Where the insurrection still smolders there is always a chance for cruelty to show itself.

"Our soldiers conquer; and what is the object for which they conquer? To establish a military government? No. The laws we are now endeavoring to enact for the government of the Philippines are to increase the power and domain of the civil, at the expense of the military authorities, and to render even more difficult than in the past the chance of oppression. The military power is used to secure peace, in order that it may itself be supplanted by the civil government. The progress of the American arms means the abolition of cruelty, the bringing of peace, and the rule of law and order under the civil government. Other nations have conquered to create irresponsible military rule. We conquer to bring just and responsible civil government to the conquered.

"But our Armies do more than bring peace, do more than bring order. They bring freedom. Remember always that the independence of a tribe or a community may, and often does, have nothing whatever to do with the freedom of the individual in that tribe or community. There are now in Asia and Africa scores of despotic monarchies, each of which is independent, and in no one of which is there the slightest vestige of freedom for the individual man. Scant, indeed, is the gain to mankind from the 'independence' of a blood-stained tyrant who rules over abject and brutalized slaves. But great is the gain to humanity which follows the steady though slow introduction of the orderly liberty, the law-abiding freedom of the individual, which is the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built. Wherever in the Philippines the insurrection has been definitely and finally put down, there the individual Filipino already enjoys such freedom, such personal liberty, under our rule, as he could never even dream of under the rule of an 'independent' Aguinaldo oligarchy.

"The slowly learned and difficult art of self-government, an art which our people have taught themselves by the labor of a thousand years, cannot be grasped in a day by a people only just emerging from conditions of life which our ancestors left behind them in the dim years before history dawned. We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with the growing knowledge, their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. When that day will come, it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unmanly weakness and turn loose the islands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane, the most enlightened, the most peaceful, the wisest, and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

"Nor, while fully acknowledging our duties to others, need we forget our duty to our own country. The Pacific seaboard is as much to us at the Atlantic; as we grow in power and prosperity, so our interests will grow in that farthest West which is the immemorial East. The shadow of our destiny has already reached to the shores of Asia. The might of our people already looms large against the world-horizon; and it will loom ever larger as the years go by. No statesman has a right to neglect the interests of our people in the Pacific; interests which are important to all our people, but which are of most importance to those of our people who have built populous and thriving States on the Western slope of our continent.

"This should no more be a party question than the war for Union should have been a party question. At this moment the man in highest office in the Philippine Islands is the Vice-Governor, Gen. Luke Wright of Tennessee, who gallantly wore the gray in the Civil War, and who is now working hand in hand with the head of our Army in the Philippines, Adna Chaffee who in the Civil War gallantly wore the blue. Those two, and the men under them, from the North and from the South, in civil life and in military life, as teachers, as administrators, as soldiers, are laboring mightily for us who live at home. Here and there black sheep are to be found among them; but, taken as a whole, they represent as high a standard of public service as this country has ever seen. They are doing a great work for civilization, a great work for the honor and the interest of this nation, and, above all, for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. All honor to them; and shame, thrice shame, to us if we fail to uphold their hands!"

Col. Frank D. Baldwin, 27th U.S. Infantry, has informed Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding in Mindanao that he does not believe that a satisfactory peace can be established in that island until the defiant element, whom he punished so severely at the capture of the Bayan fort on May 4, is wiped out. The natives pretending to be friendly are urging that this be done, as their own lives are in jeopardy, "which we," the Colonel adds, "are in the highest sense under obligations to protect." "The defiant element," continues Colonel Baldwin, "respect nothing but power, and the sword. They will destroy humans until destroyed themselves." General Davis replied that to meet the emergency in the way suggested by Colonel Baldwin would necessitate the capture of every Moro fort which now admits American soldiers as friends, and that such action on the part of the American forces is forbidden by existing orders.

NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Continued improvement in conditions both political and reported throughout the Philippines, although business interests are considerably embarrassed by the currency fluctuations resultant from the unstable monetary standard, which is silver. Business men in Manila complain bitterly of the prevailing system, American paper currency commands variable premiums and remittances to the United States involve considerable losses to the senders. The proposition in Congress to coin a distinctive silver dollar for the Philippines is earnestly opposed by Americans doing business in the islands, nearly all of whom urge the adoption of the gold standard. Cholera is rapidly disappearing from Manila as well as from the provinces. English has been officially declared to be the language of the Philippine courts and the customs service.

Civil government will be instituted in Batangas Province on July 4. This change could be made immediately so far as existing conditions are concerned, but as some minor details of the system are yet to be arranged, and as the military administration is operating in an entirely satisfactory manner, it has been decided to defer the change until the date named above. Rapid improvement is reported throughout this province and extensive areas have been planted, the crops on which will mature in August. In Cavite and Leyte Provinces, where ladronism has until recently been widespread, law and order have been firmly established.

Among recent arrivals at Manila are Mrs. Key, Lieut. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., flag lieutenant and staff of Rear Admiral Frank Wildes, Asiatic Station, and Mrs. Arnold, wife of Captain Samuel B. Arnold, 5th U.S. Cavalry.

The hop of the Manila Cotillion Club, given in City Hall on the evening of March 31, was the largest and most brilliant of the series. Those present included the following from Army and Navy circles: Captain Louis H. Bash, Captain Arthur S. Conklin, Major Montgomery M. Macomb, Captain and Mrs. Grote Hutcheson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, Ensign Lyman A. Cotten, Lieut. Walter J. Scott, Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, Lieut. Willis P. Coleman, Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Lieut. James A. Woodruff, Lieut. John H. Rice, Mrs. Capron, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Aldrich, Miss Bailey, Miss Humphrey, Miss Helen Humphrey, Miss Maus, Miss Louise Maus, Miss Robertson and Miss Margaret Robertson.

A "Ladies' Night" was given at the Army and Navy Club in Manila on the evening of April 2. Dinners were given during the evening by Chaplain and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter in honor of Acting Governor and Mrs. Wright, and by Captain Frank DeWitt Ramsey in honor of Mrs. Capron, the Misses Humphrey, Captain Robert H. Dunlap and Paymaster Rishworth Nicholson. Dinners were also given by Major and Mrs. Frederick K. Ward, Lieut. Austin Allen Parker, Major Henry P. Kingsbury and Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lynch.

Mrs. Irvine, wife of Major Robert J. C. Irvine, 9th U.S. Infantry, and Miss Irvine sailed from Manila for Japan on April 6.

Capt. Robert H. Dunlap, U.S.M.C., gave a charming dinner party at the Navy Yard, Cavite, on the evening of April 3 having as his guests Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Capron, the Misses Humphrey, Miss Maus and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, U.S.A.

Lieut. William P. Scott and Lieut. Ridley McLean, both of the Navy entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Kentucky at Cavite on the evening of April 2. Those present were Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Capron, the Misses Humphrey, Miss Woodruff, Miss McKibbin, Miss Goodman and Capt. Frank DeWitt Ramsey.

Major and Mrs. Louis Brechemin gave a delightful musicale on the evening of April 4. Among those present were Captain and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter, Lieut. Edward M. Markham and a large number of the prettiest girls in the Army and Navy set. These included Miss Bailey, the Misses Brechemin and Mrs. Capron, all of whom together with Major Henry P. Kingsbury and Capt. Frank DeWitt Ramsey, had previously attended a dinner party given at the Army and Navy Club by Capt. Robert M. Gilson and Capt. David D. Porter, both of the Marine Corps, in honor of Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, U.S.A., who sailed two days later for Japan.

Up to noon of May 27, there had been 1,165 cases of cholera in Manila, of which 935 were fatal. Of the twenty-five cases among Americans twenty were fatal. In the provinces there have been 5,001 cases and 2,878 deaths.

The Misses Robertson, daughters of Major Edgar B. Robertson, 9th U.S. Infantry, accompanied by Lieut. William F. Wheatley of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, and Major Joseph M. Heller, U.S. Vol., made a horseback excursion on April 5 from Manila to Antipolo, thirty-five miles away where they were entertained by Lieut. Prince A. Oliver of the 5th Cavalry and Mrs. Oliver. The party returned to Manila the day following.

The departure for the United States, of Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Capt. Melville S. Jarvis, 4th U.S. Infantry, is keenly regretted in Army and Navy society in Manila, among whose members she is universally popular.

Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., who but recently returned to the United States after having served for two years and a half as Adjutant General of the Military Division of the Philippines, testified before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on May 20, and in the course of his statement, after speaking of the concentration camps established by the American military authorities, described one of them as an example. In that camp the people were assembled according to villages, so that the people in all cases would have their old neighbors near them. So far as he had been able to observe, there was no evidence of want among the people there congregated. Moreover, they were surprisingly contented. They were at liberty to go outside the line from 300 to 800 yards. Beyond that distance was what was called the dead line, beyond which the people were not permitted to go. The natives were given to understand that if they crossed this line they would be shot, but in reality the orders were not to shoot any helpless persons, or any if the shooting could be avoided. Colonel Wagner said that one of the principal purposes of concentrating the native people in the Philippines was to protect them against the Ladrões, which had been admirably accomplished. Another object of the camps had been that of facilitating the collection of the rice supplies in order to starve out the Ladrões and guerrillas. The result had been that hostile parties had practically disappeared and their leader, Malvar, had been captured. The policy had been necessary to protect life and property, and he did not see how any other policy could have been successful. The witness said the people were fed and given medical supplies, and the sanitation of the camps was looked after. The American camps in

the Philippines no more could be compared to Weyler's reconcentrado camps in Cuba than mercy could be compared to cruelty. All the people congregated had now returned to their homes, and on the Fourth of July the provinces of Batangas and Laguna were to be restored to civil rule. This testimony from an officer who had exceptional opportunities for observing the administrative operations of the Army, is in perfect accord with that of all other unprejudiced witnesses who have testified as to the policy of concentration. Events have already demonstrated, in fact, that this policy was not only indispensable to the success of our military operations in those provinces where it was instituted, but that it was a positive blessing to the natives whom it affected in that it gave them adequate protection against robbery and oppression and taught them more clearly than ever the practical value of cleanliness and industry.

Memorial Day was observed in Manila by the military authorities with full honors. The troops paraded and the graves of the soldiers who are still buried there were profusely decorated with flags and flowers. Secretary Ferguson, of the Philippine Commission, represented the civil authorities but there were no other members of the civil government present nor did they observe the day in any other way. Their inaction has provoked some decidedly sharp comment in Manila.

Senor Buencamino, formerly Secretary of War under the so-called "republic" proclaimed by Aguinaldo, in the course of his statement before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on June 4, explained that a certain document signed by himself and addressed to the American Congress urging independence for the islands, was written in his capacity as an official under Aguinaldo. He was at that time in favor of independence because he believed that certain assurances with that end in view had been given to Aguinaldo by Admiral Dewey. Replying to a suggestion that he had changed his views and was now enjoying "a fat office" while Aguinaldo was still a prisoner, Senor Buencamino retorted that his salary was much less than the income he could demand from his profession, and that he had been captured just as Aguinaldo was and that both owed their lives to the humanity of the American Army. As for Aguinaldo, the witness continued, that distinguished "prisoner" has a palace for a prison for which the Government pays rent at the rate of \$500 Mexican per month, in addition to which he is provided with a retinue of servants and an allowance of sixteen pesos per day. In view of Senor Buencamino's statement this attempt to make a martyr out of the "prisoner" Aguinaldo will be generally voted a dismal fizzle. In reply to Senator Hoar's resolution inquiring whether there is any law in force in the Philippines to prevent natives from coming to the United States to express to Congress their views as to the conditions and needs of the islands, the President has transmitted to the Senate a statement by the Secretary of War to the effect that the laws do not prevent natives from coming to the United States for that purpose except such as are under arrest for offenses against the United States. This reply is precisely what all sensible persons, with the possible exception of Mr. Hoar himself, knew it would be. His real object in presenting the resolution, must therefore remain a mystery until he takes the public into his confidence and explains the matter.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, U.S.A., has received an official communication from Gen. H. V. Boynton, corresponding secretary of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, dated Washington, D.C., May 22, which says: "I desire to express to you in most emphatic terms the thanks which we all feel for the perfect arrangements supervised by you in the organization and movement of the escort, and for the measures taken by you for the preservation of order throughout the ceremonies at Arlington on Saturday last. The family of General Rosecrans and the veterans of the Army of the Cumberland very highly appreciate your attention which resulted in the most perfect arrangements I have known connected with any great occasion at Arlington."

LIFE IN CEBU.

Cebu, P.I., March 30, 1902.

The past fortnight in Cebu in spite of including Holy Week has been a very gay one. The weather has grown much warmer, and the winter of our content is undoubtedly past. From now until the rains begin in June or July will be the hot time in the old town. Many American women have left. The first to go were Mrs. Jack Wade, and Mrs. J. P. Tracy who left for California, accompanied by Captain Tracy, who goes to rejoin his battery. The Pathfinder took more people away with her. Mrs. Albert Lee Myer, wife of Colonel Myer, left for Bybga, and Lieut. and Mrs. Edgar A. Myer for Ormap. Mrs. King and daughters, who have been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Robert McGregor, also went on the Pathfinder to take a German liner from Hong Kong for New York via the Suez Canal. Col. P. F. Harvey, chief surgeon, also took that pleasant way of reaching Manila, to assume charge of the medical depot of the North Philippines. This new station will enable Colonel Harvey to claim the honor of having been chief surgeon of every department of the Philippines. Capt. R. S. Woodson has also left Cebu, ordered to the States after three years' service in the Philippines and nearly five in the tropics. Capt. L. D. Wildman, of the Signal Corps, has also deserted Cebu and has become quartermaster and captain of the Burnside. Lieutenant Wade is expected soon from Manila where he went to see his wife and sister-in-law off for the States. Lieut. H. M. McCauley, brother of Colonel McCauley is in Cebu awaiting orders.

On March 16 a very pleasant party went on the Philadelphia to Macatun Island to see the Magallanes monument. Those who sketched were busy, and the rest gathered beautiful shells or wandered through the coconut groves after fruit. The sail home by moonlight was beautiful.

On the Tuesday following a picnic was planned for a smaller island near Cebu. The little Philadelphia was crowded, and everybody had a very good time. A Filipino band discoursed sweet music, amusing programs gotten up by Col. C. A. H. McCauley were passed around, and Colonel Harvey, in whose honor the party was given, was called on for a speech.

On March 19 Acting Governor General and Mrs. Wright and party arrived from Manila on the U.S. gunboat General Alva. The town was, of course, in festa in their honor, and in the evening a banquet was given at the Ayuntamiento, at which all the prominent Filipinos and many Americans were present. The place was beautifully decorated with palms, flowers and lan-

terns, and three bands took turns in playing. A reception was held from seven until nine, when every one went in to dinner. Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Halsey were in the receiving line, with Judge and Mrs. Carlock, as well as the officials. Among those present were General Wade, Col. and Mrs. H. B. Osgood, Mrs. Clendenin, Miss Osgood, Miss Halsey, Col. J. N. Morrison, Colonel Harvey, Colonel McCauley, Major Crane, Captain Wildman, Captain Traub, Commander Halsey and officers from the General Alva, and Lieutenant Hunt and others from the 19th Infantry. A number of English residents of Cebu were also present. After dinner there was dancing enjoyed by both Americans and Filipinos.

On March 20 Mrs. Wade gave a very delightful luncheon in honor of Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Halsey, which made it hard to believe it was in a far land, not "thirty miles from a lemon," but hundreds of miles from civilized markets and cooks. Mrs. Wade's "heavenly Chinese" quite excelled herself. Those present were Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. King, Mrs. McGregor, Miss King, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Osgood, Mrs. Clendenin, Mrs. Myer and Madame Myer, Mrs. Carlock, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Traub, Mrs. Stanchfield, Mrs. Christiansen, Miss Grayum and Mrs. Hubbell.

Later in the day Judge and Mrs. Carlock gave a reception for Governor General and Mrs. Wright at their home. There was a regular American "crush" at this gathering, for Filipinos turned out with bands and banners for the event. Transparencies, with "Cebu no quiere Frailes," etc., glowed outside the open windows, and large delegations button-holed the Governor inside. Elaborate refreshments were served in the dining room. After the reception the Governor and party went away on the General Alva.

March 22 the Card Club met at Mrs. Osgood's. In the evening "The Colonial Dames Mess" gave a farewell dance for Colonel Harvey, who was so soon to leave them. The receiving line consisted of Colonels Harvey, Osgood, Morrison, McCauley, Mrs. and Miss Osgood and Mrs. Clendenin. The dance programs were very attractive, being headed by Filipino sketches made by Colonel Harvey, Captain Wildman, Mrs. Clendenin and Miss King.

On Palm Sunday Canon Chapman, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Peter E. Traub, held services at the 19th Infantry headquarters.

March 24 Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. Clendenin gave a tea at the Colonial Dames' Mess. Everybody turned out in spite of the reception to be held on the Pathfinder later. And everybody went to the Pathfinder, too. The launch ran every few minutes all the evening, and the wharf looked like a ghost party, with its crowds of officers in white uniforms ready to start. The decks of the ship were gayly hung with flags, which also screened off the band and made a cozy corner at the stern. Dancing was the order of the evening. A wonderful punch shared the honors, however, and salads and ices as well.

March 24, Mr. King, Mr. Brooks and Major Smith gave an informal dance at their mess, which was followed by a chafing dish supper, presided over by Mr. King.

Holy Thursday and Good Friday were Filipino fiesta days, with religious processions and services. A dozen large floats, pushed by men and decorated with almost life-sized figures of Christ and the saints, crowded the streets. In Spanish times only the Governor General's carriage was allowed on the streets on Good Friday, and it was perhaps because it was almost impossible that no others went out. No bells were rung because of an old prohibition about Holy Week, but an incessant hammering on wood put on the roof and belfry of the church made almost as much din. Saturday night the rigors of fasting were relaxed, and pigs turned on a spit over fires built on the ground were made ready for Sunday—Easter Day.

Cebu was greatly exercised on March 22 at hearing of the capture of Acadio Maxilian and his brother, Hemacio. The brothers tried to escape from the little Philadelphia, and there was a fierce fight on board before Hemacio was killed. Lieut. J. F. McCarthy, of the 19th Infantry, is the hero of the hour, for it was he who hearing through his muchacho of a cache of arms made by the Maxilian brothers on an adjoining island, set out with a small detachment of men, located one cache and captured two of the brothers. He had gone ashore after provisions when the younger brother attempted to make his escape. In the melee the older brother, who is the chief culprit, jumped overboard and tried to swim ashore. The current was against him and he would have drowned, but he called for help, and the Americans went out in a small boat and rescued him. He is now in jail in Cebu, and has probably been saved from drowning only to hang, for most incriminating papers and other evidence have been found against him. Another cache of about 40 guns and 1,500 rounds of ammunition has been found on his property, and a third brother (there are seven in all), Samuel, arrested, and in attempting to break jail and crossing the dead line, killed. The whole incident is rather discouraging to the optimistic party, as Maxilian was hand in glove with Americans and a very close friend of both the President and the Governor of Cebu. If he could backslide so, why not others as substantial? The trouble probably grew out of land taxes and extortion on Acadio Maxilian's part, but that does not help the Americans, that the Filipinos, not they, caused it.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on June 4 passed the bill, S. 5968, authorizing the promotion and retirement of the present senior major general of the Army—Major Gen. John R. Brooke—with the rank of lieutenant general. After the passage of the bill, Mr. Platt (Conn.) suggested that the Committee on Military Affairs report to the Senate a bill providing for a permanent grade for the retirement of officers, and Mr. Warren, a member of the Military Committee, thought that all officers who had served in the Civil War ought to be permitted to retire at one grade higher than they held in the Army.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut: "Mr. President, the bill has passed, and therefore anything I say will not be considered as being in opposition to the passage of the bill, but I should like to have the attention of the Senate, and especially of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, for just a moment. I think if we are going to do these things we had better make a permanent grade, so that there shall be promotions to it, and not so appointing this officer and that officer to be lieutenant general and then every time a person so appointed goes out have some one come in by legislation. If we are going to do it, we might as well have a permanent grade of lieutenant general."

Mr. Warren: "I should like unanimous consent to

say just a word following the remark by the Senator from Connecticut. I agree with the Senator and go further. I think that the cases of all Army officers who served honorably and well through the Civil War and through the Indian wars and the Spanish War ought to be taken up, and a bill should be prepared providing for their retirement at one grade higher than they are at time of retirement, excepting the cases where colonels or generals have been raised one grade just before retirement for this very purpose. I hope that such a bill will be at some time reported from the Committee on Military Affairs and passed."

The Senate has passed a bill to transfer Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired, from the half-pay to the three-quarters pay list. Also the bill authorizing the issue to duplicate check for \$2,793 issued by Capt. E. O. Fechet and lost in transmission.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 5724, for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfrey, U.S.N.

A bill providing for the transfer of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, of the Navy, from the half-pay list to the three-quarter-pay list was also passed by the Senate on June 4.

The fortifications appropriation bill, H. R. 13350, has been approved by both Houses and become a law.

The Senate has passed H. R. 14189, to permit the occupancy of the public printing building by the G.A.R., for sleeping purposes, from Oct. 5 to 13, 1902.

The Senate has passed S. R. 100, authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of New Jersey a condemned bronze cannon for an equestrian statue to the late Major Gen. William J. Sewell, U.S.V.

Mr. Hale, from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, on June 3 reported the naval appropriation bill to the Senate. The committee reports in favor of all the new vessels recommended by the House and at the prices fixed in the House bill, but strikes out the provision that half the vessels shall be built in Government yards. There is a provision authorizing the construction of a battleship or a cruiser on the Pacific Coast. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make a contract with the Holland Company for five submarine boats, and he also may have any other submarine boat tested and purchase one at a cost not to exceed \$175,000. The bill, as reported, increases the appropriation made by the House \$546,905, making a total of \$78,106,838.

Secretary Root has sent to Congress the draft of a joint resolution, S. R. 109, authorizing the distribution of medals for service in the Spanish-American War and other campaigns. An accompanying letter states that the object of the resolution is to give the Army a similar medal to that granted to the Navy for services at Santiago. Secretary Root says: "There is contemplated a separate medal for the Spanish War, the Philippine insurrection and the China relief expedition. That there shall be a bar for each of the campaigns of Santiago, Porto Rico and Manila, properly inscribed and worn attached to the ribbon of the medal. These medals are intended not only for the officers and soldiers, but for any persons who have been attached to the Army and performed faithful service therewith." It is estimated that 446,882 medals will be required to commemorate the service of the regulars and volunteers who served during the Spanish-American war, the Philippine insurrection and the campaign for the relief of Pekin, China. An appropriation of \$100,000, therefore, will allow an average expenditure of about 22 cents a medal.

The resolutions calling upon the War Department for information as to the expenditure of Cuban moneys by Governor General Wood have been tabled by the action of the House Committee on Military Affairs on the ground that they appeared to constitute an indirect criticism of the Administration in its conduct of the affairs of the island. At the same time another resolution was tabled, that of Mr. Slayden, of Texas, calling for a list of Army officers who had been promoted and almost immediately after promotion retired.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported without amendment H. R. 5094, appropriating \$15,845.23 for the relief of persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, 2d U.S. Artillery, July 16, 1894, in accordance with the findings of a board of officers convened at Chicago July 14, 1894.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate further information from the president of the Gathmann Torpedo Gun Company in connection with the report of the joint board appointed to make comparative tests between the Gathmann torpedo gun and the 12-inch Army service rifle, etc. Also, in response to a resolution certain information relative to quarters rented by the War Department, giving the location, area of floor space occupied, and the annual rental thereof.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the Senate, in response to resolutions, a statement prepared by the paymaster general of the Navy of all expenditures under the head of "Pay of the Navy" in the naval appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1902; also, certain information relative to quarters rented by the Navy Department, giving the location, area of floor space occupied, and the annual rental thereof; and estimates covering such public works as can either be erected or started during the next fiscal year at the Navy Yard at Charleston, S.C.

The Senate has received from the Chief of Ordnance an additional list of papers not needed, which was referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Destruction of Useless Papers.

Intended amendments to the naval appropriation bill have been submitted to the Senate as follows: By Mr. Mallory, to appropriate \$100,000 for the construction of a fire-proof building for Bureau of Equipment at Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla. By Mr. Wetmore, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract with the Newport, R. I. Mfg. Co. for the construction of a submarine boat, to be built under the patents of Thomas J. McIlarty, and proposing to appropriate \$15,000 for that purpose. By Mr. Penrose, relative to the construction and repair of barges, yard craft and lighters for the transportation and handling of coal; also, an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the bandmaster at the Naval Academy from \$1,080 to \$1,420.

The House on May 29 agreed to the resolution adopted by the Senate providing for a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to meet to confer upon the matter of the message of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12804) for the support of the Army. Mr. Spooner, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Teller were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Dalsell, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Richardson on the part of the House, the Speaker stating very carefully as to the House members that they were appointed "in pursuance of this resolution, and touching this resolution, and in no way acting as conferees on the Army bill."

The Senate has referred to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 5949) for the relief of certain naval officers and their legal representatives.

The House has agreed to a resolution asking the President for full information of the investigation recently

made by his order as to the alleged supply camp in the State of Louisiana for the collection and shipment to South Africa of military supplies.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have reported favorably H. R. 11019, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to bestow medals upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bert-Hoff, and Samuel J. Call, surgeon, all of the Revenue Cutter Service. The committee bases its favorable report on the facts given in the message of the late President McKinley, dated Jan. 17, 1899, in which he said: "The hardships and perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited region, a barren waste of ice and snow, facing death itself every day for nearly four months, over a route never before traveled by white men, with no refuge but at the end of the journey, carrying relief and cheer to 275 distressed citizens of our country, all make another glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by their heroic and gallant struggles the highest credit upon themselves and the Government which they faithfully served. I commend this heroic crew to the grateful consideration of Congress and the American people."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported without amendment S. 1115, for the relief of Francis S. Davidson, late 1st lieutenant, 9th U. S. Cav.

The House Committee on the Library on June 4 ordered a favorable report on the bill so long championed by the late Representative Cummings, appropriating \$100,000 for a monument to the martyrs of British prison ships in the war of the Revolution. There have been \$25,000 raised by private contribution, the city of New York is to give \$25,000 and the State \$50,000, making \$200,000 in all for the monument, which is to be erected in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn. The committee also ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to or statue of Baron Steuben. The work is to be erected in Washington, its location to be selected by the Secretary of War and the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Library. It is the object of those interested in the project to have the statue placed at the northwest corner of Lafayette Square, opposite the White House, and to secure a statue of Pulaski for the northeast corner. The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Brig. Gen. Count Casimir Pulaski has been reported favorably, with amendment by the House Committee of the Library. The other two corners of the square are now occupied by the statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 109, Mr. Hawley and H. G. Res. 190, Mr. Hull: Authorizing the President to cause medals to be struck and presented to officers and others who served in the Spanish war, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, to commemorate service in the several campaigns and engagements of the war with Spain, the China relief expedition, and the Philippine insurrection, and such other wars and campaigns as may be undertaken by the United States in the future, and to reward the patriotism shown by soldiers enlisted for the Spanish war who performed willing service in the Philippines after war with Spain had ended: Provided, That in case of distinguished service in time of war a special medal shall be granted. Appropriates \$100,000.

S. 6334, Mr. Lodge: Raising the rank of Chief Engineer David Smith on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 6042, Mr. Quay: Appropriates \$75,000 for the purchase of additional land for the Gettysburg National Park.

H. J. Res. 198, Mr. Loudenslager: Giving authority to the D. C. Commissioners to make special regulations for the occasion of the thirty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in October, 1902, and for other purposes incident to said encampment.

H. Res. 278, Mr. Bartlett: Requesting the Secretary of War to furnish to the House what salary or other compensation has been paid to Gen. Leonard A. Wood, late governor general of Cuba.

H. Res. 284, Mr. Slayden: Asking information concerning the number of promotions made in the Army since April 18, 1898.

H. R. 14761, Mr. Capron (for Mr. Bull): Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to procure, in his discretion, four or more submarine torpedo boats of the most improved design, either by purchase or by construction under contract or in navy yards, at a cost not exceeding \$500,000 for all such boats: Provided, That not more than two thereof shall be procured from nor built upon the designs of the same individual or company: And provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, before purchasing or contracting for any boat in accordance herewith, be satisfied that such boat is or will be substantially more effective as a weapon of war than any of the submarine boats heretofore procured or now under construction for the Navy; appropriates \$500,000.

H. R. 14833, Mr. Thayer: To advance one grade Chief Engineer David Smith, U.S.N., retired.

SECRETARY ROOT ON GENERAL CROZIER.

Senate Document No. 387 contains the reply of the Secretary of War to a letter addressed to him by Senator Cockrell asking the reasons for the selection of Captain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance over so many officers of greater age and longer service, and by whom he was recommended and whether he made any application orally or in writing through relatives or friends, for such appointment. The Secretary states that Captain Crozier never applied for the appointment directly or indirectly, personally or otherwise. The appointment was recommended to the President by the Secretary of War "solely upon the evidence furnished by the captain's military record that he was the best man in the Ordnance Corps to fill the place and do the work of Chief of Ordnance." Secretary Root states that when he entered the War Department in 1899 he found the Ordnance Department in an unfortunate position. Its officers and the officers of the Artillery held strained relations and there was also friction between the Ordnance Department and the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. "It seemed to me," says the Secretary, "that the proper course to follow in the interests of the country was not to attack the Ordnance Corps, but to improve it by putting at its head the ablest, strongest, most broad-minded, vigorous, and competent administrator to be found in the corps; and it seemed to me that the situation demanded that personal considerations, which might under ordinary conditions lead to the selection of the ranking officers of the corps, ought to yield to the general requirements of the service in the selection of such a man."

After a careful consideration of the merits of all the officers eligible to the place, Captain Crozier was selected. "Far from considering his invention or perfection of the service disappearing gun carriage as a reason against his appointment," the Secretary continues, "it appeared to me to be additional evidence of the extraordinary scope of his ability and of his possessing the qualities of a practical mechanical engineer, so important to the position of Chief of Ordnance; for I found in the report of my pre-

decessor, Secretary Lamont, for the year 1894, and in the reports of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, that after the Endicott board of 1885 had adopted the principle of the disappearing gun carriage and called upon the Ordnance Department to produce and perfect a practical disappearing carriage. Captain Crozier was the only man who accomplished the result desired by the board. Having in view these facts, and the great range of less conspicuous service which Captain Crozier has performed with unremitting industry during his long period of service, it seemed to me no disparagement of the able and faithful officers of longer service to say that Captain Crozier had so especially demonstrated his fitness to perform the difficult duties of Chief of Ordnance under the existing circumstances that it was the duty of the President to select him. He is the most distinguished officer of the Ordnance Corps. He is one of the most distinguished officers of the American Army, and important as his retention of his present position undoubtedly is to him, it seems to me to be far more important for the country."

Secretary Root's letter is accompanied with copies of the reports of several boards of military officers who have considered the merits of the disappearing gun carriage and Captain Crozier's connection therewith, together with a copy of a letter from Captain Crozier to Senator Cockrell explaining his interest in certain patents for gun carriages and wire-wound guns.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

James Hamilton, of Boston, Mass., and Miss Gertrude Livingston, youngest daughter of Col. La Rhett Livingston, U. S. A., were married at St. Margaret's Washington, D.C., June 5, in the presence of a fashionable assemblage of friends. The ushers were Lieut. A. M. Beecher, U.S.N.; Capt. M. L. Walker, U.S.A.; Mr. Harry Blunt and Dr. Watson Ayres, of Washington; Mr. Joseph Fox, of Germantown, Pa., and Mr. Emory Marvel, of Atlantic City. Mr. William Hamilton, of Boston, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride's sister, Miss Laura Livingston, was maid of honor, and her niece, Ruth Stuart, was flower girl.

Capt. and Mrs. George Wood Pigman have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Isabella, to Ensign William Christian Asserson, U.S.N., Thursday evening, June 12, at eight o'clock, on U.S. Receiving ship Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Charles N. Barney, U.S.A., was married on June 5 to Miss Helen Bourdel Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mason Young, of Morristown, N.J. The ceremony took place at Morristown in St. Peter's church. The bride had as her only attendant Miss Margaret Mason Young, her sister. Dr. Joseph H. Ford, U.S.A., was best man. The ushers were Messrs. William Denison Young, Michael Gavin, 2d; Harold Chappell, Arthur Young, H. Toler Booraem, Mason Young, Jr.; Charles C. Egbert and Samuel C. Pierce.

Society in Rochester, N.Y., writes a correspondent from that place, is greatly interested in the announcement of the wedding early this month of Miss Mary Otis, daughter of General and Mrs. Elwell S. Otis, to Ralph Isham, secretary of the Chicago Union Transfer Company. Miss Otis and Mr. Isham, who is a widower with one little boy, eight years old, met in Chicago, about a year ago, when Miss Otis was visiting her mother and sister. General Otis had just been placed in command of the Department of the Lakes. A friendship was immediately formed between the two young people, whose tastes in many respects were alike. Mr. Isham's first wife was Miss Lucy Keep, daughter of the late president of the Northwestern Railroad, and a great favorite in Chicago society. Mr. Isham's tastes are domestic, and he spends much of his time in the Summer at Lake Geneva, where his father, Dr. R. Isham, has a beautiful home. Miss Otis is also very quiet in her tastes, caring little for society. She is tall and graceful and a decided brunette in type. Her manner is exceedingly dignified, and she is remarkable for her sweet, low voice. Mr. Isham is a member of the Chicago Athletic and University Clubs.

The marriage of Lieut. E. E. Haskell, 29th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ethlyn Rice took place at Fort Scott, Kans., May 21, at the residence of the bride's parents. Owing to the illness of Mrs. John H. Rice, grandmother of the bride, the wedding was a strictly family affair, no others being present except a few intimate neighbors who had known the bride from childhood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. C. Porter of the Presbyterian church. Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Field Artillery, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Riley, a classmate of Mr. Haskell's, acted as best man; Miss Flora Rice, sister of the bride, as maid of honor; little Misses Mildred Rice and Grace Thomas, as flower girls, and Master Albert Cheney and Dwight Stephenson, as pages. A feature of the wedding was the handsome decorations made by the use of bunting and United States flags. The bride was dressed in simple white. Miss Rice, who is well known in Fort Scott, is the daughter of W. M. Rice, a special agent for the United States Treasury, and a granddaughter of Gen. J. H. Rice, both of whom were for many years the editors and publishers of the Daily Monitor. Miss Rice graduated from the Fort Scott high school and finished her education at the State University at Lawrence. The bride and groom left shortly after the wedding for the East, where they will visit in Washington, New York and with the family of the bridegroom in Massachusetts.

Miss Jane Bowen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar C. Bowen, of Dr. John Chamberlain Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were married on Wednesday, May 21, at the bride's home, 710 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn. The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, of the church of St. John the Evangelist, performed the ceremony. Miss Valerie Bowen, the bride's sister, was maid of honor, and George Hollister, of New York, the groom's brother, was best man. Among the out-of-town guests were Harvey J. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich., the groom's father; Mr. and Mrs. Clay Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Bundy, Mr. and Mrs. Judd, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Romodka, of Milwaukee. Mrs. Romodka is a sister of the bride. Dr. and Mrs. Hollister left the same evening for San Francisco. They will sail on May 27 for Japan, China and other points in the Orient, returning in November.

Naval Constructor Lawrence Y. Spear, U.S.N., was married on June 2 in New York city to Miss Lillian Wing at the home of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, No. 201 West Fifty-fifth street. The bride wore a handsome gown of white liberty satin trimmed with old lace and orange blossoms, and a veil of tulle. The attendants were Mrs. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., a sister of the bride; Mrs. George M. Magoun, Mrs. De Witt Clinton Flanagan and Mrs. W. Gustav Triest. Lieut. William H. Buck, U.S.N., acted as best man, and the ushers were Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A.; Lieut. Merriweather L. Walker, U.S.A., and Messrs. Frank Drake Potter and Elijah Woodward. The wedding ceremony was witnessed by relatives only, but numerous friends came in for the

reception. According to tradition, the bride's cake was cut with a sword.

Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson, U.S.N., and Miss Cathryn Cook Stellwagen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Stellwagen, were married in Philadelphia June 2 in St. Peter's Episcopal church. Mrs. L. Foster Jack was matron of honor, and Dr. Thomas C. Stellwagen, Jr., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. W. C. P. Muir, R. S. Douglas, Dr. W. M. Wheeler and Paymaster Samuel McGowan, all of the United States Navy. The bride was given away by her father. A small wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

Mr. Eldridge Packer Wilbur, brother of Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, U.S. Army, and Miss Lillian Valentine Linder-mann were married at Bethlehem, Pa., on May 27. Lieutenant Wilbur acted as best man.

Mr. Grafton Duvall Dorsey, of New York, a cousin of Asst. Naval Constructor Henry Williams, will be married June 7 in New York to Miss Isabel Lovell. Mr. Williams will be best man.

Lieut. William B. Wallace, 20th U.S. Infantry was married at New London, Wis., April 24, to Miss Essie Ramm at the home of the bride, Rev. W. R. Gaylord of New London, officiating. The bride wore a white silk dress, made of material brought from the Philippines by the groom, over white satin, with lace trimmings. Mrs. Meiklejohn of Hotchkiss, Col., sister of the bride, acted as matron of honor. The bride carried American beauties, the bridesmaids white roses and Mrs. Meiklejohn Easter lilies. The bridesmaids were Miss Nellie Booth and Miss Florence Barling of Milwaukee, Miss Bonnie Kimball of Neenah, Miss Belle Carrington of St. Paul, and Miss Mina Wallace, niece of the groom, of Holton, Mich. Captain Scranton of Detroit, Mich., who served in the Philippines with Lieut. Wallace, acted as best man. The ushers were Homer Guck and Daniel Wells of Calumet, Mich.; Harry Freeman of New London; Lieut. E. J. Bracken of Fort Sheridan, and T. Chilson, of Appleton, Wis. The misses Blanche Chilson and Alice Barnes of Appleton, played the wedding march on piano and violin. The wedding was celebrated in military style, the house being trimmed in red, white and blue. The young couple will reside at Fort Sheridan, where Lieutenant Wallace is stationed. The bride is a niece of former Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

The marriage of Miss Claire D. Butterfield, daughter of the late Gen. Daniel Butterfield, to Mr. Geo. Dana Mumford, is announced to take place in New York on June 4.

The announcement is made of the wedding on June 4 of Major Joseph M. Callif, Art. Corps, to Miss Katharine Wendell Hardy, of Louisville, Ky. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride.

Capt. F. E. Harris, A.C., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week for Philadelphia, where he is to be married June 11th in Christ church chapel to Miss Marie Geary. The married couple will join at Fort Monroe about June 20.

Lieut. Charles L. Poor, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., June 3 to Miss Mary Livingstone Austin. The ceremony took place at the Epiphany church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. McKim. Five hundred persons attended the reception, at Rauscher's. The bride's only attendant was Lieutenant Poor's sister, Miss Anita Poor, and the ushers were Lieut. Commander J. H. Gibbons, Lieuts. C. T. Jewell, A. P. Niblack, H. H. Rousseau and C. E. Gilpin. Lieut. Edward McCauley was best man. The bride wore white moire satin, trimmed with white point lace. Her veil was of duchess lace, held by a diamond pin, the gift of the groom. A diamond crescent, the gift of the bride's mother, gleamed in her corsage, and a shower bouquet of white sweet peas was carried. The maid of honor was in pink and white, her dress being a lace princess, with which was worn a large white hat. A bouquet of sweet peas was carried. The bride's mother, Mrs. Austin, wore an elegant dress of black crepe de chine, with black lace over white silk trimming it. Her hat was in black and white. Mrs. Poor wore black gauze with lace insertion over white silk, black and white hat. Mrs. Maus, sister of the groom, wore white lace dress and large white picture hat. Mrs. Wm. Morris Austin, sister-in-law of the bride, wore rennaissance lace over white chiffon, trimmed with black chiffon, and a large black hat. The reception which followed at Rauscher's was the largest of this year's weddings. The couple received the congratulations of their friends, standing under a bower of palms and white flowers arranged in the tower window of the ball room. Planis and trailing vines were all around the hall room and reception room and in the green dining room, where the breakfast was served, pink roses adorned the table. The large company and the generally festive appearance of the familiar surroundings made an especially animated picture. When Lieutenant and Mrs. Poor left for their wedding trip the bride was smartly gowned in blue mohair with a jaunty hat to match. Lieutenant Poor reports at the War College, Newport, June 16, for duty, and the couple will live at Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Austin and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Weston, who have made Washington their residence for the past seven years. Miss Austin's ancestors were well known in colonial times, she being a direct descendant of Robert Livingston of the Upper Manor. Lieutenant Poor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Poor of Washington and "Willowbank," their summer home at Skaneateles, in the lake region of central New York. His family have participated in the social life of Washington for over sixty years. His father served as an officer in the Navy during the Civil War and for some years after; his grandfather was the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor; he is a great nephew of the late Vice Admiral Rowan, U.S.N.

Doctor Seth E. Moore, was married in Washington, D.C., June 2, to Miss Elizabeth E. Smith, daughter of the late Chief Engineer, W. S. Smith, U.S.N.

Capt. Fox Connor, U.S.A., was married at Ossining, N.Y., June 4, to Miss Virginia Brandreth, at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, parents of the bride. The house was decorated with flags and army symbols, scarlet predominating in compliment to the Artillery, to which Captain Connor belongs. The bride wore a handsome gown of white peau de sole, trimmed with chiffon and duchess lace. The bride's attendants were the Misses Paulina Brandreth, Cornelia Knox, Kathleen Douglas Green and Delia Brandreth, Captain George F. Barney, U.S.A., the best man, and the ushers, Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, Capt. Henry W. Butler, Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur and Lieut. William P. Ennis, U.S.A. After a short bridal trip Captain and Mrs. Connor will go to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Mrs. Lucy Ord-Mason, daughter of the late Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U.S.A., was married at Washington, D.C., June 4, to Mr. Walter A. Donaldson, a New York lawyer. The bride was attended by her three daughters as bridesmaids, while the bridegroom had his son, Mr. Walter A. Donaldson, jr., as best man. The bride

was given away by Major T. E. True, U.S.A., acting for her brother, Capt. E. O. C. Ord, who was ordered to the Philippines a few days ago. The marriage of the couple by an alderman in New York city took place some weeks ago.

Lieut. John T. Geary, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was married in Louisville, Ky., April 4, to Miss Elchen Slaughter, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles Warren. After a short trip to New York, Lieutenant and Mrs. Geary will go to Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, where the bridegroom is stationed.

The engagement is announced of Miss Carrie Porter, daughter of Col. C. P. Porter, U.S. Marine Corps, and granddaughter of the late Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N., and the late Capt. Erasmus Allyn Capron, 1st U. S. Artillery, to the Margrave Pallavicini, son of his Lordship the Margrave Le Casky Pallavicini, royal and imperial Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and the Lady Margravine, nee Princess Orsini. The Margrave has just returned to Austria on business pertaining to his estates after a brief visit to Colonel Porter. The date has not been set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Franklin D. Karns, U.S.N., and Miss Helen Wallace Chew, daughter of Mrs. L. C. Chew, of Washington, D.C. The marriage is to take place the early part of September.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Ada Speiden Tolson, wife of Edward Lawrence Tolson and youngest daughter of the late Paymaster William Speiden, U.S.N., died on May 23 at Capitol View, Md.

Marie Josephine Rosette, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Rosette, and sister of the wife of Col. A. G. Hennisee, 11th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rucker, wife of Col. Rucker, U.S.A., died at San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1902.

Major Stephen R. Stafford, U.S.A., retired, died at his home in Brockport, N.Y., on May 31, aged 60 years. He was born in that place and served as a volunteer during the Civil War, receiving the brevet of major for faithful and meritorious services during the war. He entered the military service as a private in Co. G, 13th N.Y., May 2, 1861, and served as 1st lieutenant and captain in the 8th N.Y. Artillery until mustered out in June, 1865. His first fighting was at the first Bull Run. He was also in the Wilderness and at Spotsylvania. At North Anna he was wounded. From that field Major Stafford went to Petersburg, was in all the skirmishes and battles on that historic ground, and was for nine months on siege duty without relief in front of Petersburg. At Hatcher's Run, after Major Stafford had led a desperate charge and had gained the ground, General Gibbons, who was in command of the division, complimented him for his daring in the presence of the entire command. Major Stafford also won honors at Deep Water and Reams Station. He entered the regular establishment as a 2d lieutenant of the 38th Infantry May 21, 1867, and was retired with the rank of major for disability incurred in the line of duty July 1, 1898. He is survived by a widow and two daughters. Former United States Marshal Charles M. Stafford and Willis E. Stafford, of Brooklyn were his cousins.

Mrs. Ann Spencer Halstead Mellach, widow of the late Paymaster Emanuel Mellach, U.S.N., died on Saturday morning, May 31, at the home of her son in Washington, aged seventy-eight years. She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, tracing her ancestry to Col. Oliver Spencer, who commanded the 5th New Jersey throughout the war for freedom. Interment of the remains was made at Trenton, N.J., in the old family burial plot.

Lieut. Olof H. Rask, U.S.M.C., died at Bacoar, P.I., of cholera on May 29. He was born in Minnesota, and entered the Marine Corps Oct. 2, 1899.

Mr. Absalom Ruggles Bainbridge, who fell dead at 68 Charles street, New York, May 31, served under Col. Mosby in the Confederate Army, and was one of the men who assisted Wilkes Booth to cross the Rappahannock. He was afterwards arrested, but subsequently released.

Lieut. Samuel Seabury, U.S.N., retired, who died at Bayonne, N.J., May 31, entered the Service Oct. 3, 1865, as a naval apprentice with a view to securing an appointment to the Naval Academy. He served on the training ship Sabine until June, 1867, and at the Naval Academy from the latter date until June, 1871. He was promoted ensign July 14, 1872, master July 26, 1875. Among other duty, he was for four months on the North Atlantic Station during which an attempt was made to reach St. Louis by the Mississippi for the enlistment of naval apprentices. This was early in 1881. While on special inspection duty in New York in 1882, he was engaged on plans for vessels of war, receiving a complimentary letter from the Secretary of the Navy therefor. In the winter of 1881 and 1882 he was nominated as naval constructor, but did not receive the confirmation of the Senate. During 1883 and 1884 he was on the staff of Commodore Luce, commanding the training squadron, and on special duty with Admiral Porter in the preparations for designs for the vessels of war up to November, 1885. In June, 1893, he joined the Philadelphia at New York, went around by the Magellan Strait to Honolulu. In October, 1894, was ordered to the Castine and went around Africa by way of Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope. From Cape Town he stopped at St. Helena and went on to Montevideo, where he was condemned by a board of medical survey as unfit for duty and will bring to the use of the State methods as a lieutenant for incapacity resulting from injury in the Service.

Elizabeth Graham Cook, second daughter of the late Capt. George H. Cook, U.S.A., died in Baltimore, Md., June 1, of peritonitis, with heart failure.

Mr. Howard Grey Douglas, who died in Washington, D.C., May 26, of pneumonia, was the only brother of Mrs. A. W. Yates, wife of Captain Yates, U.S.A.

Col. Edward P. Vollum, U.S.A., retired, who died at Munich, Bavaria, May 31, was one of the best known officers in the U.S. Army, and was well known in New York where he was on duty for several years. The deceased officer had a splendid record of service in the Army, dating from May 31, 1853, when he was appointed an assistant surgeon, served arduously and faithfully during the Civil War as medical inspector receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel. In 1889 he attained the rank of colonel, in 1890 was appointed colonel and chief medical purveyor and was retired for age Sept. 11, 1891. Since then he has been a good deal abroad. One of Colonel Vollum's hobbies to which we have often referred, was the adoption of every method to prevent premature burials. He wrote many articles on the subject and spent much of his time and money in furtherance of the object.

Lieut. Mark St. Clair Ellis, U.S.N., is sick with scarlet fever in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONALS

Capt. D. M. Lee, U.S.N., has gone to Noank, Conn. Comdr. W. B. Newman, U.S.N., should be addressed at Woodland, Ulster Co., N.Y.

Lieut. W. H. Clendenin, 17th Inf., U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Wright, Washington.

Capt. E. C. Bowen, U.S.A., should be addressed at 710 Dayton avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Col. E. P. Pearson, U.S.A., retired, should be addressed at Hotel Nottingham, Boston, Mass.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Smith, U.S.A., recently in the Philippines, should be addressed at Portsmouth, O.

Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., U.S.A., should be addressed at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.

Lieut. John V. Green, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Caswell, N.C., and has joined the 38th Company.

Capt. L. S. Upton, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Cuba, should be addressed for the present at Big Rapids, Mich.

Lieut. G. Y. Beckham, A.C., is a recent arrival at Fort Screven, Ga., and has entered upon duty with the 116th Company.

Col. Robert Craig and Miss Craig have left Washington, D.C., for their summer home at Nantucket. Mrs. Craig will join them later.

Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet, Miss Sadie and the Messrs. Frederick and Stewart Van Vliet left Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, June 3, for Shrewsbury, N.J.

Col. J. D. Bingham, U.S.A., has gone to Detroit, Mich., until the end of June, when he goes to Coburg, Ontario, Canada, to remain for the summer.

Miss Balch, daughter of Rear Admiral George Beall Balch, U.S.N., is in Washington, D.C., visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Vinson Balch at 1381 Kenesaw avenue.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to deliver the Fourth of July oration at the celebration in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., was the speaker at the commencement exercises of the Free-land Mining and Mechanical Institute at Hazleton, Pa., on the evening of June 4.

Dr. H. Nimier, of the French Army, professor of military surgery, Paris, delegate to the Association of Military Surgeons, is the guest of Major La Garde at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. and Miss Almy will leave Washington, D.C., June 10, for Richmond Hill, L.I., to attend the wedding of Miss Julia Gardner and Mr. George Brodhead, after which they will go to Narragansett Pier for the summer.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington Tuesday evening, June 10, for West Point, where he will attend the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Military Academy. He will be absent from the Capitol two or three days.

Major W. H. Kell, U.S.A., and wife, and Mrs. Shipley, wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Shipley, U.S.N., with her daughter Marion, arrived in New York on June 1 per Holland and American steamer Ryndam after an absence of several months in Europe.

Rear Admiral Watson and Gen. J. M. Wilson, both accompanied by the ladies of their families; Commander Cowles, Mrs. Root, and Commander and Mrs. Reamy, are among well known Washingtonians who sailed from New York June 4 for England and the Continent.

Col. John Biddle, the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C., left city June 3 for New York, and sailed the following day with Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., the military representative of the United States at the coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII.

Lieut. Col. Jesse C. Chance, who on May 31 was nominated to be colonel was born in Ohio. He joined Co. E, 25th Ohio Vols. as a private Aug. 18, 1862. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of the 103d U.S. Colored Troops March 17, 1865. He secured a second lieutenancy in the regular establishment Jan. 22, 1867, being assigned to the 13th Infantry.

Capt. E. W. Watson, U.S.N., has been placed on the retired list on account of age, with the rank of rear admiral. Admiral Watson entered the Navy from Pennsylvania in September, 1863, and reached the grade of captain in November, 1899. His last tour of sea service expired in February, 1899. Since November, 1899, he has been captain of the Navy yard, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage preached on June 1 in the Church of the Messiah, New York, on "The Glory of the Nation." He eulogized the action of this nation in engaging in the war with Spain, said the continuance of Army operations in the Philippines was altogether justifiable, and reproached the detractors of the men who are directing the nation's affairs and those who are administering them.

The officer detailed to command the Indian contingent at the coronation of Edward VII is Col. G. F. Newport-Tinley, now in command of the 1st Bombay Lancers. This is a great distinction for a junior officer. Colonel Newport-Tinley married a few years ago, the daughter of the late Col. William B. Hughes, Q.M. Dept. U.S. Army. Mrs. Hughes, who is the granddaughter of Senator Thomas H. Benton, will be with her daughter Mrs. Tinley (nee Hughes) at the coronation ceremonies.

The Hon. H. Clay Evans, former U. S. Pension Commissioner, who has been appointed U. S. Consul General at London, sailed for his post on June 4, and took occasion, before his departure, to deny a current story which credits him with having said that the number of Civil War pensioners now on the rolls is greater than the whole number of surviving veterans. As a matter of fact, says Mr. Evans, there are more than 150,000 living veterans who are entitled to pensions but have not applied for them.

Concerning Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, Co. B, 28th Inf., whose sentence to dismissal and the findings of the court-martial has been approved by the President, the Manila Freedom of April 8, says: "The defense submitted such evidence regarding Hagedorn's previous character and service, however, that there is not much doubt but the court or reviewing authority will be materially influenced thereby. As a matter of fact, it would appear that Hagedorn's greatest offense was in becoming intoxicated, and that he was robbed of the Government funds in his possession by unscrupulous rascals." Lieutenant Hagedorn is a German by birth. He served as private, corporal and sergeant, Co. E, 8th Infantry, from May 23, 1896, to May 26, 1899, and was appointed 2d lieutenant, 16th Infantry, April 5, 1899, accepting May 27, and being promoted to 1st lieutenant, 28th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

Gen. Thos. H. Barry rejoined at Governor's Island, June 4, from a short visit to Washington, D.C.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, U.S.A., at Dayton, Ohio, May 31.

Lieut. F. W. Griffin, A.C., with a large detachment left Fort Barrancas, Fla., June 2, for duty at Fort Pickens.

Major E. R. Hills, Art. Corps, arrived at Governor's Island, N.Y., May 31, from Fort Dade, Fla., to spend a few weeks leave with his family.

Lieut. W. McK. Lambden, Art. Corps, recently visiting in New Orleans, arrived in Havana this week for duty with the 23d Co., Coast Art.

Chaplain J. A. Dalton, U.S.A., lately visiting in Philadelphia, was expected in San Francisco the latter part of this week en route to the Philippines.

Capt. C. H. West, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the Navy Yard, New York, will report at Washington on June 10, for examination for retirement.

Major and Mrs. Richard Parker have returned to their home, 1622 21st street, Washington, D.C., after spending the winter in Southern California.

Capt. H. G. Lyon, 22d U.S. Inf., arrived this week at the State Camp, Peekskill, N.Y., to remain during the encampment. He will then go to Fort Crook, Neb.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., delivered the oration at the Memorial Day exercises in Bangor, Me., before a large gathering of war veterans and citizens.

Major Gen. D. E. Sickles, U.S.A., appeared in court in New York, June 3, as a witness for his coachman who had been arrested for reckless driving. The coachman was discharged.

Among those entertained at dinner at Newport, R.I., May 31 by Mrs. Frederick P. Garretson were Commander J. B. Murdock, U.S.N., Mrs. Murdock and Commander Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N.

We regret to learn that Col. Richard Henry Savage is so ill with a fever that he will probably be unable to go to the West Point Centennial as he intended. He is at the Hotel Gerard, New York City.

Lieut. L. S. Van Duser, U.S.N., lately on duty at the Naval Academy, has been assigned to duty on board the U.S.S. Marietta as executive, relieving Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Bush. He has been on duty at the Naval Academy since August, 1901.

Mrs. Gussie May Martin has secured a divorce from Edward Hugh Gordon Martin, formerly of the U.S. Army, and whose later career has brought him to the penitentiary. From the testimony he married the plaintiff in 1900 and another woman in 1901.

The Government of the State of Vermont has appropriated \$2,500 to pay for a portrait of Captain Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., who commanded the U.S.S. Oregon during the Spanish war. The portrait will adorn the walls of the State House at Montpelier.

Asst. Surgeon W. E. Truby, U.S.A., left Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., this week for Fisher's Island, N.Y., for duty at Fort H. G. Wright, which is soon to be garrisoned by three companies of Coast Artillery and be an important guardian of the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound.

Pay Inspector William W. Galt, U.S.N., has received his new commission and is in receipt of many congratulations over the happy event. He is in charge of the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., and resides in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He is a brother of Lieut. Comdr. Rogers W. Galt, U.S.N., at present attached to the U.S.S. Monadnock, Asiatic Station.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Morehead, of Washington, D.C., has been in Richmond during the week just passed visiting his grand-daughter, Mrs. Alexander G. Brown, and his nephew, Dr. J. N. Upshur. This is the first visit to the capitol of Virginia paid by Admiral Upshur since 1897.

Capt. J. H. Sutherland, chaplain of the 23d Inf., spoke in the First Presbyterian church, Plattsburg, N. Y., May 30 on the observance of the day. The observance, he stated, had two purposes—to honor the hero dead and to inculcate patriotism in the youth of the country. Chaplain Sutherland made an eloquent plea in behalf of the Army and his ringing words fell on appreciative ears.

A recruiting station has been established for naval recruits in an unusual location, Butte, Mont. Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, U.S.N., has been placed in charge of the office. Asst. Surg. J. G. Field, U.S.N., retired, has been assigned to duty at this point and relieves Surg. R. P. Crandall, U.S.N., of this duty. Surgeon Crandall goes to Guam as the relief of Passed Asst. Surg. M. K. Johnson, U.S.N., who has been ordered home to await orders for shore duty.

Among the most recent of the naval promotions of interest to Washingtonians is that of Lieut. Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough, U.S.N., to the grade of commander. Commander Qualtrough has been identified with the capitol for many years and during several periods of special and shore duty. He married a Washington girl, and has been a steady investor in land and local securities for many years past. Congratulations on this promotion are being tendered from a wide circle of friends.

Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., has been detached from on board the Albany and directed to proceed home, and on his arrival to consider himself as on waiting orders for shore duty. He is to be relieved by Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush, U.S.N., who sailed for Genoa, where he joined the Albany on May 24. It is likely that the Albany will return to the United States during the fall of the present year and will go to an Atlantic coast naval station for much needed repairs and overhauling.

The charges of cruelty toward Filipinos made before the Senate Committee have, when sufficiently definite, been met by a prompt denial from the officers involved. Major Gen. R. P. Hughes, U.S.A., has sent to the War Department a vigorous protest against the manner in which his name has been dragged into the investigation. But General Hughes insists that if he is to be investigated it shall be a thorough one and he encloses a list with addresses of the officers serving with him requesting that it be sent to the Senate Committee to assist it in the undertaking. General Hughes says: "I presume there were about 25,000 troops in my command, first and last, and I am certain that no one of them can truthfully assert that I ever consciously, verbally or in writing, directly or indirectly, by sign or signal, authorized, instructed or ordered any of them to use the so-called 'water cure' in any form or of any character whatever. If, however, the inquiry as now being made is to continue in the same manner, it should be pursued until those making it are fully satisfied." The principal and most distinctly provable outrage in connection with this Philippine business is such outrages as this upon the fair fame of honorable officers.

Gen. Francis V. Greene has located for the summer at Garrison, New York.

Gen. John W. Barlow and Miss Barlow will pass the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Major Schreiner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schreiner have gone to Asheville, N.C., on a visit.

Mrs. Robert Scott and the Misses Scott will pass the summer at the Virginia Springs.

Gen. W. B. Rochester, U.S.A., and family, will pass the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Lieut. Leyland F. James, U.S.N., has been elected a member of the Navy Mutual Aid.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Dimmick, 2d U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty.

Mrs. W. E. Almy has closed her house in Philadelphia and taken a cottage at Cape May for the season.

Col. J. G. Tilford, U.S.A., and Mrs. Tilford, are at their summer home at Fisher's Island, N.Y., for the summer.

Brig. Gen. Abram A. Harbach, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on June 4 to join his family in Rochester, N.Y.

Col. W. E. Waters, U.S.A., and Mrs. Waters, have left Washington, D.C., for their summer home on the coast of Maine.

Capt. F. W. Roe, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Roe, have left Washington, D.C., to spend the summer at East Hampton, N.Y.

Mrs. F. S. Armstrong, wife of Captain Armstrong, 9th Cavalry, is at the Renton, 712 Nitter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Ellen J. Dermont, of Chicago, a schoolmate of Miss Gertrude Sibley, is spending the summer with her at Fort Myer, Va.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., recently returned from service in Cuba, is the guest of Gen. J. M. Bell at the Portner, Washington, D.C.

Colonel Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Miss Craig have closed their home in Washington, D.C., and gone to Nantucket, Mass., for the summer.

Col. Albert Barnitz and family are at 542 West 113th St., New York, where they have been since their return from Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Col. B. K. Roberts, Art. Corps, assumed command of the Artillery District of the Potomac June 1, with headquarters at Fort Washington, Md.

Lieut. Gordon Robinson, A.C., with the 83d Coast Artillery left Governor's Island, June 2, for Fort Slocum for a short tour of small arms practice at that post.

Asst. Surgeon J. L. Bevans, U.S.A., who has been quite ill has recovered and left Havana this week to resume duty at Rowell Barracks, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Just before going to press we were informed of the death of Capt. E. O. Gibson, U.S.A., retired at Norwich depot, N. Y., June 5, of septicemia and exhaustion.

Mrs. Sampson, widow of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U.S.N., has taken a residence at Montrose, Pa., where she will make her future home.

Gunner Morgan, U.S.N., who has recently been promoted to the grade of chief gunner, arrived at League Island Navy Yard, Pa., June 1, for duty on the Minneapolis.

Miss Haskin, daughter of Col. W. L. Haskin, returned May 31 on the Lucania from England, where she has been visiting her relatives for the past seven months.

Major General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, and Mrs. Corbin are expected to attend several house parties in New York towards the end of the summer before going to Europe.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey, U.S.N., Mrs. Reamey and son, will leave Washington on Monday, June 21, and will sail for Europe in the Red Star steamer Zealand, on Wednesday, June 4.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Sibley, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Gertrude Sibley, and her guest, Miss Ellen Dermont, will leave for West Point on Saturday to spend the centennial week there.

Lieutenant General Miles and Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, were at Fort Riley, Kansas, to witness a practical test of field guns under service conditions. They expect to be at West Point June 11.

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, arrived in New York this week from Porto Rico and went on to New London to take command of the Artillery defenses there until the completion of the Army and Navy maneuvers to take place this summer.

Gen. S. M. Whitely, U.S.A., has presented President Roosevelt with a large Cuban battle flag, at the request of the officers of the 6th Guantanamo regiment stated to be the flag that was raised on the island beside the American colors.

Col. and Mrs. Clinton Gardner have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julia Gardner, and Mr. George H. Brodhead, 2d, on Thursday, June 12, at half after five o'clock in the Church of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill, L.I.

Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, Art. Corps, of Fort Wadsworth, gave an interesting lecture a few evenings ago on "The Land of the Chrysanthemum," for the benefit of the Clifton Tennis Club, Staten Island. The attendance was most satisfactory.

A cablegram from Manila announces the birth of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson of the 26th Infantry, at Loranquan, Samar, on May 23. The cablegram was received by the parents of Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Miner of Burlington, Vt.

Col. Hugh T. Reed and Mrs. Reed will attend the centennial celebration at West Point, June 9 to 12. Colonel Reed is chairman of the Committee on the Regular Army of the association in charge of the International Olympian Games of 1904.

Major G. F. E. Harrison, Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon and E. Landon, all of Major General Brooke's staff, left Governors Island, June 2, to visit fortifications on the New England coast, to assist in arrangements for the approaching Army and Navy maneuvers.

The President has recommended to Congress the approval of the bestowal of the decoration of the Legion of Honor on Assistant Secretary of State Pierce, Commander Rodgers, U.S.N., and Colonel Bingham, U.S.A. The medals are now in the State Department.

Mrs. Richard Bolles Paddock, widow of the late Capt. R. B. Paddock, of the 6th U.S. Cav., who lost his life in Pekin, with her two small children, Richard and May, will make her home with her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Pershing, at 337 East 53rd street, Chicago, Ill.

Post Commissary Sergt. Arthur Fern recently re-

lieved from duty in Philippine Islands, has been assigned to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for duty. Mrs. Fern and three children who have been comfortably quartered at Fort Wadsworth since his departure from that station in 1900, will join Sergeant Fern early in June.

Mrs. Peary wife of Lieut. R. E. Peary, U.S.N., in a few weeks will leave for the North, where she intends joining her husband, if possible, bringing him back to Washington and keeping him there. Mrs. Peary intends going to New York very soon to confer with the members of the Peary Arctic Club to arrange for obtaining a vessel for this purpose.

Mrs. Kautz, who is interested in several gold mining properties near Prescott, acquired through her husband, the late General Kautz, has a residence "on the hill" at Fort Whipple, Ariz. Many years ago Mrs. Kautz became very much endeared to our people, says the Arizona Daily Miner, and it may be truly said that this estimable lady is "at home" again.

Commander H. McCrea, U.S.N., is one of the most popular men in the Navy, and in addition to his accomplishments of a professional nature is a crack tennis player. Some eight or ten years ago he and the late Admiral Sampson were the recognized champions of the Navy in doubles. Commander McCrea is the inventor of golf croquet, which is much played in Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. G. Martens, master of the U.S. Army transport Buford, having been found guilty of cruelty, profanity, and neglect of his log by a board of officers, has been suspended from duty. Besides suspending Captain Martens, the board recommended third officer K. Grauman be dismissed, and First Engineer William Morhoff transferred from the Buford to the Grant.

When 1st Lieut. Geo. Lea Febiger, of the 33d U.S. Vol. Inf., was killed in action Oct. 24, 1900, he had on his person \$120.38 in commissary funds, he being depot Q.M. and C.S. at Narvican, P.I. This was taken from him when his body was stripped after death, the bolo men mutilating his body in a shocking manner. A bill is now before Congress to release Lieutenant Febiger's estate of this money accountability.

THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—Elhu Root.

Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.

Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H.Q.A., JUNE 5.

1st Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, is assigned to the 12th Co., C.A., and will join his regiment.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins Artillery Corps recently appointed is assigned to the 25th Battery Field Art.

The Board of Officers appointed March 3, 1902, will meet at the War Department, June 17.

Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., is ordered to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Denver, vice Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf., relieved.

2d Lieut. Robert O. Patterson, 29th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Edward B. Mosely, Deputy Surgeon General, president of the examining board Denver, to determine his fitness for promotion.

The leave granted Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav., March 4, is extended two months.

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., now in Washington, upon expiration of leave will join his regiment in Philippines.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, Art. Corps of commission accepted, May 27.

Capt. Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf., upon expiration of leave will join his company.

Capt. Selwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf., will join his company in Department of Dakota.

Capt. W. Edson Apple, asst. surg., U.S.V., upon expiration of leave will proceed to Columbus Barracks for temporary duty.

1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., will proceed to Columbia Arsenal for duty.

Contract Surg. Oliver M. Holliday, to San Francisco for transportation to Manila.

Capt. Frank W. Coe, A.C., relieved from duty at Military Academy July 1. He is assigned to 110th Coast Art., July 1.

Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., A.C., transferred to 110th Co. C.A., to unassigned list.

G.O. 13, MAY 29, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under the provisions of par. 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

W. C. FORBUSH, Col., 12th Cav.

THE HAGEDORN COURT-MARTIAL.

G. O. 50, JUNE 4, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

Before a general court-martial which convened at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, P.I., and of which Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th U. S. Inf., was president, and Major Milford F. Waltz, 1st U. S. Inf., was J. A., was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, 28th U. S. Inf. Charge I.—"Embezzlement in violation of the 60th Article of War." Charge II.—"Drunkenness on duty in violation of the 38th Article of War." The specifications allege that the accused, being on duty as quartermaster of the United States troops at Naic, Cavite Province, P.I., and having been ordered to Manila, P. I., for the purpose of obtaining public funds amounting to \$3,015, and conveying them to Naic, and having on March 1, 1902, been entrusted with said public funds, did while on said duty become drunk and apply the money to his own use. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzlement and its specification, and to the specification of the charge of drunkenness as follows: "Guilty, excepting the words being on duty as quartermaster of the United States troops at Naic, Cavite Province, P. I., and having been ordered by proper authority as said quartermaster from Naic, Cavite Province, P. I., to Manila, P. I., for the purpose of obtaining public funds and conveying them to Naic, and having on March 1, 1902, been entrusted with said public funds, did while on said duty become drunk," and of the excepted words not guilty." To the charge, not guilty. Finding.—In all of the charges and specifications "Guilty." Sentence.—"To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of two years."

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, 28th U.S. Inf., having been submitted to the President, the following are his orders thereon:

White House, May 29, 1902.

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, 28th U.S. Inf., the sentence is confirmed and will be duly executed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Ernst Hagedorn, 28th U.S. Inf., will take effect

June 15, 1902, from which date Lieutenant Hagedorn will cease to be an officer of the Army, and the penitentiary at the Presidio de Manila, P.I., is designated for the execution of the sentence of confinement.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,
A. G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

REDUCTION OF ARMY.

G. O. No. 48, MAY 31, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Orders No. 66, May 31, 1901, from this office, is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned.

War Department, Washington, May 31, 1902.

By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," is further modified as follows:

CAVALRY.

12 troops of 75 enlisted men each..... 900
Regimental and squadron non-commissioned staff.. 8
Regimental band 25
Total number of enlisted men in regiment..... 936
Number of regiments 15
Total number of enlisted men in cavalry..... 14040
Each troop of Cavalry will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 blacksmiths and farriers, 1 saddler, 1 wagoner, 2 trumpeters, 5 privates, total 75.
Each Cavalry band will consist of: 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 11 privates, total 28.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Sergeants major, senior grade, 21, sergeants major, junior grade, 27, 10 bands (organized as provided for cavalry) 28 men each, 280, total non-commissioned staff and bands, 328.

COAST ARTILLERY.

126 companies of 100 enlisted men each, 12,794.
Each company of coast artillery will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, 31 privates, total 109.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

28 batteries (25 light and 3 mountain) of 120 enlisted men each, 3,360.
Each battery will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 31 privates, total 120.

2 batteries (siege) of 100 enlisted men each 220, 2,200.
Each battery (siege) will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 31 privates, total 160.

Total number of men in Artillery Corps 17,742.

INFANTRY.

12 companies of 80 enlisted men each..... 960
Regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff.. 8
Regimental band 25
Total number of enlisted men in regiment..... 996
Number of regiments 30
Total number of enlisted men in infantry..... 29880
Each infantry company will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 1 artificer, 2 musicians, 57 privates, total 80.
Each infantry band will consist of: 1 chief musician, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 cook, 12 privates, total 28.

ENGINEERS.

4 companies of 104 enlisted men each..... 416
Battalion non-commissioned staff..... 2
Total number of enlisted men in battalion..... 418
Number of battalions 3

Engineer band (organized as provided for infantry) 28

Total number of enlisted men in engineers 1282
Each engineer company will consist of: 1 1st sergeant, 1 quartermaster, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first class privates, 40 second class privates, total 104.

Total additional strength for cavalry and infantry of the War College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Legation Guard at Peking, China, 770.
Total enlisted in line of the Army, 63,714.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

U. S. Military Academy..... 226
Signal Corps 700
Ordnance Department 700
Post Commissary Sergeants..... 200
Post Quartermaster Sergeants..... 150
Electrician Sergeants 100
Indian Scouts 75
Recruiting parties and recruits 500

Total staff, etc 2783

Total Army 66497
In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order, the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur through expirations of service, etc., or by transfer as may be hereafter directed.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate June 2, 1902.

To be Brigadier Generals.

Col. Samuel M. Whiteside, 10th Cav., May 29, 1902, vice Harbach, retired.
Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th Inf., May 29, 1902, vice Spurgin, retired.

Promotions in Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. William Quinton, 14th Inf., to be colonel, May 28, 1902, vice Harbach, 1st Inf., appointed brigadier general, U.S.A.
Lieut. Col. Jesse C. Chance, 26th Inf., to be colonel, May 28, 1902, vice Spurgin, 4th Inf., appointed brigadier general, U.S.A.

Major Ralph W. Hoyt, 10th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 28, 1902, vice Quinton, 14th Inf., promoted.

Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, May 28, 1902, vice Chance, 26th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, 27th Inf., to be major (subject to examination), May 3, 1902, vice Ames, 23d Inf., promoted.

Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., to be major (subject to examination), May 28, 1902, vice Hoyt, 10th Inf., promoted.

Capt. William Lassiter, 16th Inf., to be major, May 28, 1902, vice Cornish, 15th Inf., promoted.

Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., to be major (subject to examination), May 28, 1902, vice McCammon, 6th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., to be captain, May 9, 1902, vice Bonesteel, 27th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Conley, 21st Inf., to be captain, May 26, 1902, vice Russell, 8th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. Edgar T. Collins, 8th Inf., to be captain, May 28, 1902, vice Kennon, 6th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf., to be captain, May 28, 1902, vice Lassiter 16th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., to be captain, May 28, 1902, vice Morton, 6th Inf., promoted.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 4.

APPOINTMENTS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

William Lordan Keller, of New York, contract surgeon, U.S.A., to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, June 2, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.
Charles Clarence Billingsley, of Maryland, contract surgeon, U.S.A., to be assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, June 2, 1902, to fill an original vacancy.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations sent to the Senate on May 26 and 27 which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of May 26, pages 977 and 978, were all confirmed on May 29.
Major J. D. C. Hoskins, Assistant I. G., will proceed to the River View Academy, Poughkeepsie, to the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Yale University respectively. (May 31, D.E.)

G. O. 47, MAY 31, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment to stations of the 21st and 24th Regiments of Infantry announced in General Orders, No. 87, April 16, 1902, from this office, is changed to read as follows:
24th Infantry, to Forts Harrison, Missoula, and Assiniboine, Montana.
21st Infantry, to Forts Snelling, Minnesota; Yates, North Dakota, and Keogh, Montana.
II. The following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, May 29, 1902.
The attention of officers in command of military departments and commands in the field, and of chiefs of bureaus of the War Department, is called to the inexpediency of the practice which has recently grown up of printing in full reports of subordinate commanders, staff officers, and others, as appendices to annual reports. The mass of documents thus collected and printed has become so great that the mere bulk of the reports prevents their being read or consulted and involves very great expense for practically useless printing.

Commanding officers of military departments and commands in the field, and chiefs of bureaus, will be expected hereafter to give in their own reports such resume of the reports of their subordinates and such expressions on the important features of those reports as they deem wise, and they alone will henceforth be printed, the manuscript reports of subordinate commanders, staff officers, and others, unless of special professional value, being simply filed in the office of the officer making the report for reference and action.

The instructions published in General Orders, No. 89, June 25, 1901, Adjutant General's Office, for the preparation of annual reports are modified accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR 19, MAY 29, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

Publishes a list, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, showing also the United States judicial districts in other States and Territories in which each has complied with section 2, act of August 13, 1894, and paragraph 666 of the Army Regulations, to present date.

G. O. 21, MAY 24, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. William M. Wright, 3d Inf., having reported for duty at these headquarters on May 21, 1902, in compliance with letter of instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army, dated May 8, 1902, is hereby assigned to duty in charge of the office of the Inspector General of the Department during the absence on leave of that officer.

By command of Brigadier General Bates:
E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

G. O. 22, MAY 29, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. William M. Wright, 3d Inf., is in addition to his other duties, detailed as Assistant to the Adjutant General of the Department.

By command of Brigadier General Bates:
E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

G. O. 8, MAY 20, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

In order that he may avail himself of leave of absence granted, Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps, is temporarily relieved as Adjutant General of the District of Porto Rico. 1st Lieut. G. A. Derbyshire, Porto Rico Regiment, is announced as Adjutant General of the District of Porto Rico, during the absence on leave of Capt. A. C. Blunt, Art. Corps.

G. O. 11, MAY 16, DEPT. OF CUBA.

The Hospital of Cabana Barracks, Havana, Cuba, is designated as the place to which all patients will be sent from the different batteries constituting the Artillery Defenses of Havana, who in the opinion of the surgeon need hospital treatment.

By command of Brigadier General Wood:
H. L. SCOTT, Captain 7th Cav., A.G.

CIRCULAR LETTER 19, MAY 19, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Capt. D. E. Aultman, Art. Corps, and the non-commissioned officers of Coast Artillery, now on duty with the Cuerpo de Artilleria, are relieved from further stations. The Military Governor desires to earnestly recommend the services rendered by Captain Aultman in organizing the Cuban Artillery and of raising it to such a high state of efficiency and discipline.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

By direction of the Military Governor:
H. L. SCOTT, Captain 7th Cav., A.G.

CIRCULAR 20, MAY 19, DEPT. OF CUBA.

Upon the request of the President elect of the Island of Cuba, Capt. D. E. Aultman, Art. Corps, is detailed on special duty as instructor with the Cuerpo de Artilleria.

By direction of the Military Governor:
H. L. SCOTT, Captain 7th Cav., A.G.

CIRCULAR 7, MAY 29, DEPT. OF EAST.

Upon the question of providing transportation from Porto Rico to the United States for enlisted men whose terms of service are about to expire, and who are entitled to such transportation, the Secretary of War, under date of May 26, 1902, has issued the following instructions which are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"That enlisted men serving in Porto Rico be sent previous to expiration of term of service to Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N.Y. Harbor, for discharge there, provided they be sent in time to arrive previous to expiration of enlistment; and that men of good character, who so desire, may be discharged in Porto Rico, provided they make request in writing."

By command of Major General Brooke:
THOMAS H. BARRY, A.G.

G. O. 72, APRIL 2, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Announces that desiccated vegetables will be issued at least two days in ten to all troops in these islands. Where it is not practicable to supply fresh vegetables, not less than fifty per cent. canned tomatoes and desiccated vegetables will be issued.

G. O. 74, APRIL 5, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Directs that issue of stationery to native scouts be regulated by paragraphs 1,136 and 1,137, Army Regulations, 1901.

G. O. 75, APRIL 5, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

All soldiers reporting to the commanding officer, Post of Manila, be furnished with proper orders or papers.

G. O. 77, APRIL 10, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

Insists upon compliance with the regulation requiring persons sending official mail to place their official signature in writing or by stamp on the envelope or wrapper.

G. O. 73, APRIL 10, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
Directs the regimental Headquarters and Troops B and F, 3d U.S. Cav., to proceed on the transport Buford, April 18, 1902, transport to San Francisco, Cal., where they have since arrived.

G. O. 78, APRIL 15, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The War Department has called attention to the fact that lockers and boxes containing personal effects of deceased soldiers have been sold by Councils of Administration, unopened, and without the contents being inventoried, as required by the 12th Article of War. General Chaffee says requirements of the regulations governing the disposition of the effects of deceased soldiers are plain, and commanding officers will see that they are strictly complied with.

G. O. 80, APRIL 17, DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.
The regimental headquarters and Cos. A, C, E, F, I, L and M, 9th U.S. Inf., will stand relieved from duty in this Division upon departure of the transport Warren, scheduled to leave about April 20, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service of Brig. Gen. William F. Spurgin, U.S. Army, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Brigadier General George M. Randall, accompanied by Capt. W. P. Richardson, 8th Inf., Acting Aide-de-camp, will proceed to Spokane, Washington, and examine the sites tendered at that place with a view to their availability and suitability for the camps of instruction. (May 24, D. Col.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, will report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Par. 24, S. O. 123, May 24, 1902, H.Q.A., relating to Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q.M., is revoked. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Francis M. Schreiner, Q.M., is extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, U.S. Inf., Q.M., will report in person to the Q. M. General of the Army for duty in his office. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Chappell, U.S.A., is granted a furlough for three months, to take effect upon being relieved by Post Q. M. Sergt. James J. McDonald (recently appointed). (May 29, D. Col.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. James J. McDonald, (recently appointed) now at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will be sent to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Albert Chappell. (May 29, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Deputy Q. M. General. (May 20, D. Col.)

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered:
Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, deputy Q. M. general, in addition to his duties as chief Q. M. Department of Dakota, will take charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Lincoln, N.D.
Capt. Richmond M. McA. Schofield, Q.M., will be relieved of his duties and property responsibility at San Francisco, Cal., by Major Carroll A. Bevil, Q.M., and will proceed to St. Paul, Minnesota, for duty as assistant to the chief Q. M. of that department. In addition to his duties as assistant to the chief Q. M. he will perform such duties as may be assigned him in connection with the construction of public buildings at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and Fort Lincoln, North Dakota. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Stanley A. Campbell, having accepted a commission as 2d lieutenant of infantry, will be discharged from the Army to date May 25, 1902. (June 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave of twenty days is granted Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Q. M. General, Chief Q. M. of the Department. (May 29, D.D.)

Capt. Charles H. Martin, Q.M. 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., will, in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department, during the temporary absence on leave of the latter. (May 29, D.D.)

Major Samuel R. Jones, in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty temporarily as assistant to the depot Q.M. in New York City, New York, to relieve Major Frederick Von Schrader, Q.M., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to take transport to sail from that place about July 1, 1902, for the Philippine Islands. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. John L. Ryan will proceed to Chickamauga National Park, Georgia, for duty with the 7th Cav. (May 15, D. Cuba.)

Leave for one month and eleven days is granted Major David L. Brainerd, commissary, to take effect when his services can be spared. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Jacob E. Bloom will proceed to Chicago, Illinois, for duty, to relieve Capt. Henry G. Cole, who will proceed to New York City for duty, to relieve Capt. Frank H. Lawton, who will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as an assistant to the chief commissary of that department. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

So much of par. 14, S. O. 87, April 12, 1902, H.Q.A., as relates to Post Commissary Sergts. Thomas H. Jones and Harry Klaproth, is revoked. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Paul L. Spaney (appointed May 26, 1902, from sergeant, Troop C, 5th Cav.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, Manila, for duty, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Harry Klaproth, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Denis McSweeney (appointed May 26, 1902, from 1st sergeant, 7th Co., Coast Art.), Fort Barrancas, Fla., will report to the C. O. of that post for duty to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Ziesing, who will be sent to Manila, Division of the Philippines, for duty aboard the Army transport Lawton, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Alexander Smart, who will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. Herbert I. Harris will report to the C. O. of the troops at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for duty. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Albert E. Truby, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, for temporary duty. (June 2, D.E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major William Stephenson, surg., from further duty in the Division of the Philippines and will proceed to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty, to relieve Capt. George J. Newgarden, assistant surgeon, who will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for transportation to the Philippine Islands, for duty. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward George C. Doran, now at New York City, will report to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Joseph H. Manning, who will avail himself of the furlough for three months authorized. On or before the expiration of furlough he will report for transportation to Manila, for duty. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Major James S. Wilson, surgeon, U.S.V., (captain, assistant surgeon, U.S.A.), to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Capt. George A. McHenry, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Columbia Barracks for duty to accompany the 7th Cav., to Chickamauga National Park, Georgia. (May 15, D. Cuba.)

Contract Surg. Robert P. Cooke, now at Jefferson Bar-

racks, Missouri, will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty. (June 12, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Samuel A. Maxwell, now at Trinidad, Colo., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz. T., for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Shannon Richmond, asst. surg., having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May 31, 1902. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Frederick L. Minor, Acting Hospital Stewards Dell Timbrook, Ralph E. Gregg, Burton Hardenbrook, John S. Fair, John Boman, William F. Volandt, now at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, are assigned to duty at their present station. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted Contract Surg. E. Bailey, to take effect upon being relieved by Contract Surg. J. P. Truax. (May 23, D. Cole.)

Contract Surg. James R. Mount will proceed to Alcatraz Island, to relieve Contract Surg. James T. Arwine, who will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 23, D. Cal.)

The leave for seven days granted Contract Surg. Joseph E. Combe, is extended seven days. (May 24, D.T.)

Capt. Milton Vaughan, Asst. Surg., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (May 19, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward George Gibbens will be sent to Fort Morgan, Ala., to relieve Hospital Steward William J. Donahay, who will be sent to Manila. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Charles W. Cramer will accompany Co. E, 7th Inf., to its new station in the United States, and then proceed to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, for duty. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. Philip F. Harvey, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for orders. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the station and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Capt. George H. Penrose from temporary duty as assistant to Major Gonzales S. Bingham at Seattle, Washington, to station at Fort Townsend, Washington, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Worden, Fort Casey, and Fort Flagler, Washington. Capt. Robert H. Rolfe will proceed via San Francisco to San Diego, Cal., take station at the later place, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Rosecrans, California. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Thomas Devereux, now at Minneapolis, Vt., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Charles F. Morse, now at Montpelier, Vt., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Cary A. Snoddy will proceed to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Wilmont E. Brown, now at Coolville, Ohio, will proceed to Fort Casey, Washington, for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. William M. Hendrickson, who will proceed to his home, Wrangell, Alaska, for annulment of contract. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Haywood S. Hansell, now at Atlanta, Ga., will report at Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Henry D. Snyder, asst. surg., will report in person June 9, 1902, to Col. Calvin DeWitt, asst. surg. general, president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 2, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Banks, Mass., for duty. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. John H. Heas, is detailed to represent the Dental Corps of the Army at the annual meeting of the National Dental Association to be held at Niagara Falls, New York, July 26, 1902. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, is announced as on duty in St. Paul, from May 22, (May 23, D.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Walter L. Clarke will repair to Washington, D.C., for duty. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, will upon completion of the work in connection with construction of the military telegraph line from Fort Egbert to the Tanana River, Alaska, report to Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, U.S. Army, for duty in connection with the maintenance of the Fort Egbert-Fort Licum telegraph line, and the construction of a line to Bates Rapids, Alaska. (May 17, D. Col.)

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. A. B. WELLS.

The leave granted Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cav., is extended two months. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. E. L. HUGGINS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Morton C. Mumma, 2d Cav. (June 2, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Edward P. Orton, adjutant, 2d Squadron, 2d Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, adjutant, 2d Squadron, 2d Cav., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for duty with the troops of the 2d Cavalry stationed at that post. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Edward P. Orton, 2d Cav., will join his proper station, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, for duty. (May 15, D. Cuba.)

Leave for four days, to take effect June 9, 1902, is granted Major Daniel C. Pearson, 2d Cav., recruiting officer. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. E. WOODSON.

2d Lieut. William O. Reed, 3d Cav., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty with recruits and casuals, pending the arrival of the 3d Cav. in the United States. (May 19, D. Cal.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. C. CARR.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, Jr., 4th Cav., is assigned to Troop D of that regiment, vice Capt. Floyd W. Harris, 4th Cav., who will remain unassigned to a troop until further orders. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Major Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas. (May 21, D.M.)

1st Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, will proceed to Fayetteville, Ark., and make the inspection of the University of Arkansas. (May 23, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., recruiting officer. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about June 6, 1902, is granted Capt. Horatio G. Sichel, 7th Cav., recruiting officer. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., to Fort Myer, Virginia, for duty. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. George W. Biegler, 7th Cav., will report in person to Major George F. Chase, 7th Cav., president of the examining board convened at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. H. RUCKER.

Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., vice Capt. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cav., relieved. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., will proceed not later than June 2, 1902, to join his troop at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about June 3, 1902, is granted Major George H. G. Gale, 9th Cav., recruiting officer. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Lester W. Cornish, 9th Cav., is assigned to the

command of the 3d squadron, this regiment. Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., is assigned to the command of the 1st squadron. 1st Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 9th Cav., is appointed Squadron Adjutant, and is assigned to the 1st squadron. 1st Sergt. Benjamin Lafferty, Troop C, 9th Cav., is appointed Squadron Sergeant Major, and is assigned to the 1st squadron. (April 1, 9th Cav.)

10TH CAVALRY.—

The following promotion and appointments of non-commissioned officers were on March 30 made in Troop G, 10th Cav., to take effect April 1, 1902: To be Sergeant, Corporal Charles Gray (vice Young reduced.) To be Corporals: Lance Corporal Benjamin P. Bryant (vice Turley discharged), Lance Corporal Alfred Hawkins (vice Gray promoted).

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, adjutant, 10th Cav., will upon the expiration of his present leave join his regiment at Fort Robinson, Neb. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

The extension of leave granted Major Henry F. Kendall, 12th Cav., is further extended two months. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 1, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of two months is granted Col. William C. Forbush, 12th Cav. (May 23, D.T.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Ashton H. Potter, 12th Cav., with permission to go beyond sea. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Col. Edward M. Hayes, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, 13th Cav., in addition to his duties as Q. M. of the post of Fort Meade, S.D., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Meade. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

2d Lieut. Paul H. Weyrauch, recently appointed (from hospital ward, U.S. Army), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 14th Cav. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Alonzo Gray 14th Cav., will take station at Denver Colo., and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city. He will also retain charge of the recruiting station at Pueblo, Colo. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Cav.: Capt. John J. Pershing, from Troop B, to Troop D; Capt. Frank Parker, from Troop D, to Troop B. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. W. F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, Art. Corps, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at the Artillery School. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Fred T. Austin, Art. Corps. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Two companies of Coast Artillery at Fort Warren are authorized to take part in the military and civic parade at Boston Mass., on June 17. The C. O. of Fort Warren will communicate as to details with Mr. John F. Dever, City Hall, Boston, Mass. (June 4, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Samuel A. Kephart, A.C. (June 4, D.E.)

2d Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, A.C., will join his company, at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T., on the Army transport Buford, to sail June 2. (May 30, D. Cal.)

Capt. William C. Rafferty, Art. Corps, will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for duty, pending the arrival of his company (12th Co., Coast Artillery) thereat. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. William S. Wood, Art. Corps, is assigned to the 113th Co., Coast Art. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Art. Corps, is transferred from the 113th Co., Coast Art., to the unassigned list and will remain unassigned and available for staff or other duty until further orders. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Frank E. Hopkins, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 28, 1902. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 29, is granted Major Joseph M. Calliff, A.C., Fort Douglas, Utah. (May 24, D. Colo.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, Art. Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1902. (June 12, H.Q.A.)

Fort Lawton being no longer garrisoned by Artillery troops, Col. Tully McCrea, Art. Corps, is relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to and take station at Fort Flagler, Wash. (May 17, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, Art. Corps, U.S. Army, will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., for the purpose of assuming temporary command of the Artillery District of New London. (May 19, D.P.R.)

2d Lieut. Charles D. Winn, Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 37th Co., Coast Art. He will join his company at Fort Washington, Maryland. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. R. F. Gardner, A.C. (May 31, D.E.)

The following named officers will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination for promotion: Capt. George L. Anderson, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. John M. Shook, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. John M. Dunn, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Carroll Power, Art. Corps; 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Art. Corps. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. William S. Wood, A.C., is detailed member of G. C. M. at Fort McHenry. (May 29, D.E.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, A.C. (May 31, D.E.)

Major G. N. Whistler, A.C., will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for official business connected with the Fire Control installation at Pensacola Fla. (May 31, D.E.)

Major William P. Duvall, A.C., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 12 to 19, 1902. (June 2, D.E.)

Capt. A. W. Chase, A.C., is detailed Police Officer. (Fort Banks, June 1.)

The resignation by Capt. Harry E. Smith, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 3, 1902. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Willis R. Vance and John S. Johnston, Art. Corps, of their commissions as officers of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 27, 1902. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Art. Corps, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 28, 1902. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 27, 1902. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect May 28, 1902. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

Corp. J. H. Parsons, 22d Co., C.A., Havana, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. E. McGinley, 112th Co., Fort DuPont, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. F. T. Williams, 116th Co., Fort Screven, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. H. W. Butler, A.C., is detailed in charge of construction of charts. (Fort Columbus, June 1.)

Corps. J. H. Walsh, H. A. Berry, 84th Co., Fort Hamilton, and H. Smith, 85th Co., C.A., Fort Wadsworth, have been promoted to Sergeants.

The 2d Co. will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright. (Fort Trumbull, June 1.)

Lieut. E. S. Hartshorn, A.C., is detailed exchange officer. (Fort Porter, June 1.)

1st Lieut. F. W. Ralston, A.C., is attached to 87th Co. (Fort Adams, June 1.)

Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, A.C., assumes command of Artillery District of New London and post of Fort Trumbull. (Fort Trumbull, June 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. Art. Corps), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 58th Co., Coast Artillery, and will join that company. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James R. Pourie and 2d Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, Art. Corps, are transferred from the 93d Company, C.A., to the unassigned list. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. John S. Johnston, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. Artillery Corps), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 72d Co. C.A. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: 1st Lieut. Ralph S. Granger, from the 72d Co., C.A., to the 18th Co., C.A. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., from the 18th Company, C.A., to 83d Co., C.A. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. A.C.), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 122d Co., C.A., and will join that company. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. A.C.), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, will remain unassigned to a company or battery until further orders, and will report at Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, Jr., A.C., is relieved from duty at Omaha, Neb., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Frank J. Miller, A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect May 29, 1902. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Homer B. Grant, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. A.C.), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 116th Co., C.A., and will join company. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. A.C.), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 93d Co., C.A. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, A.C., recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut. A.C.), with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 93d Co., C.A., and will join that company at Fort Stevens, Ore., upon the expiration of his present leave. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—

1st Lieut. William B. Folwell, 1st Inf., will upon the expiration of his present leave proceed to join his regiment in the Division of the Philippines. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. C. S. ROBERTS.

Capt. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., acting judge advocate, will report to Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., president of the examining board at St. Paul, Minnesota, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for four days, to take effect on or about June 9, 1902, is granted Major Edward H. Browne, 2d Inf., recruiting officer. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 15, 1902, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Page, Jr., 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Kentucky. (May 25, D.L.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Fred E. Smith, 3d Inf. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

4TH INFANTRY.—

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 20, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf. (May 24, D.T.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. L. DAVIS.

The following promotion was on March 1 made in the non-commissioned staff, 5th Inf.: Color Sergt. Louis H. Hermann, 5th Inf., to be Sergeant Major, vice Guron retired.

The following promotion was on March 4 made in the Band, 5th Inf.: Principal Musician Edward Steiner to be Chief Musician, vice DiBella retired.

Private Charles M. Lean, Co. F, 5th Inf., was on April 15 appointed to be Battalion Sergeant Major, 3d Battalion, vice Dudley promoted.

Regimental Quartermaster Sergt. Henry Harmon, 5th Inf., was on April 15 at his own request, relieved as Q. M. Sergeant, 5th Inf., and appointed Color Sergeant, vice Hermann promoted.

The following promotion was on April 15 made in the non-commissioned staff, 5th Inf.: Battalion Sergt. Major William Dudley, 5th Inf., to be Regimental Q. M. Sergeant, 5th Inf., vice Harmon appointed Color Sergeant.

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Nels Anderson, 7th Inf., is extended one month. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Major Arthur C. Ducaet, 7th Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with that portion of his regiment stationed in that department. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Cos. A, B, E and I, 7th Inf., on being relieved, will proceed by rail to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there take station. Co. K, 7th Inf., upon being relieved by Co. D, 8th Inf., will proceed by commercial line to Seattle, Washington, thence by rail to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there take station.

Major C. A. Booth, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Davis, Alaska, and will proceed on transport Warren, in command of the battalion of 7th Inf., to the Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and there take station. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., will report to Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., president of the examining board convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

Co. C, 8th Inf., upon its arrival in Seattle, will proceed, via Skagway, Alaska, and White Horse, to Fort Egbert, Alaska, and there take station. Co. E, 7th Inf., upon being so relieved at Fort Egbert, Alaska, will proceed by steamer to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, at which point Co. B, 7th Inf., will embark on the same steamer, and both companies proceed to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and await further transportation. Cos. A, B and D, 8th Inf., upon arrival in Seattle will proceed by the transport Warren to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, relieving Co. I, 7th Inf. Co. B, 8th Inf., will take station at Fort Davis, Alaska, relieving Co. A, 7th Inf. Co. D, 8th Inf., will take station at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, relieving Co. K, 7th Inf. (May 24, D. Cal.)

Major Richard H. Wilson, 8th Inf., in command of the battalion of 8th Inf., will proceed by transport Warren to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and take station. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., will be relieved from duty as Depot Quartermaster and Commissary at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, and will proceed to Seattle, Washington. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Fredrick L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., will, on his arrival at Fort St. Michael, relieve Captain Walker as Depot Quartermaster and Commissary. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

The leave granted Capt. John Stafford, 8th Inf., is extended two weeks. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.

1st Lieut. C. Willcoxon, 9th Inf., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Madison Barracks, May 31.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. T. CRAIGIE.

Col. I. D. DeRussy, 11th Inf., will embark on the launch Pittsburgh, April 1, 1902, and inspect the different sta-

tions and companies of his regiment. (March 31, 6th Separate Brigade.)

The following promotions and appointments were on April 1 made in Co. L, 11th Inf. To be Sergeants: Corporals Henry E. Miller and Charles F. Weckner, vice Gifford and Darden discharged. To be Corporals: Privates John Diener and David Janes, vice Miller and Weckner promoted.

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. George E. Thorne, 12th Inf. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert L. Hirst, Q.M., 12th Inf., is extended three months. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, recently appointed (while serving as 2d lieut., 23d Inf.), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 12th Inf., and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieut. Mitchell will report in person to Brigadier General Frederick Funston, for appointment and duty as aide de-camp on his staff. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., and Major Blair D. Taylor, surgeon, are detailed as members of the examining board at St. Paul, Minnesota, vice Capt. Charles H. Martin, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Elbert E. Persons, asst. surg., relieved. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 5, 1902, is granted Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 28, D.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Moorman, Jr., 17th Inf., is attached to Co. A, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 17th Inf., to Co. B, 8th Inf. They will remain on duty at Vancouver Barracks until further orders. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., 17th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty until the arrival at Seattle, Wash., of Co. A, 8th Inf., when he will join that company, to which he is attached. (May 24, D. Columbia.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

2d Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, recently appointed (from post Q. M. Sergeant), with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 18th Inf., and will join the company to which assigned. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. RICE.

Leave for three months is granted Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Inf. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 19th Inf., having reported from sick leave, will proceed to the Discharge Camp, Angel Island, for temporary duty, pending the arrival of the 19th Infantry in the United States. (May 24, D. Cal.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. MCCASKEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 7, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles W. Exton, 20th Inf. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers of the 20th Infantry will report for instruction and as assistants as follows: 2d Lieut. J. S. McCleery, to the Adjutant, relieving 2d Lieut. E. J. Bracken, 2d Lieut. E. J. Bracken, to the Quartermaster, relieving 2d Lieut. W. B. Wallace, 2d Lieut. W. B. Wallace, to the Commissary, relieving 2d Lieut. A. M. Pardee. (June 1, Fort Sheridan.)

Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., vice Major James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., relieved. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 20th Inf., will report in person to Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

2d Lieut. John W. Ward, 20th Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Rogers, 22d Inf., president of the examining board convened at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Major Ammon A. Augur, 20th Inf., and Capt. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf., are detailed as members of the examining board at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, vice Colonel Charles G. Penney, 20th Inf., and Capt. Edward Wynoweth, 17th Inf., relieved. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.

Capt. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf., will report to Col. James Miller, 22d Inf., president of the examining board at Omaha, Neb., for examination to determine his fitness for promotion. (June 12, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 22d Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 28, 1902. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William A. Campbell, 22d Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will proceed to the following named places in this Department and make inspections of the civil institutions in learning named: Arkadelphia, Arkansas.—Ouachita College, Searcy, Arkansas.—Searcy College. (May 23, D.M.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (May 29, H.Q.A.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

2d Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, 26th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippine Islands. (May 19, D. Cal.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. D. BALDWIN.

Leave to include July 15, 1902, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Edmund K. Webster, 27th Inf. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. G. PENNEY.

Major Carver Howland, 29th Inf., now at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco having been reported as fit for light duty, is assigned to station at Benicia Barracks, California. (May 30, D. Cal.)

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

1. Under G. O. No. 37, the following assignments and movements of troops are ordered: Upon the arrival of the 9th Inf. in this department from the Philippines, the 1st Battalion will take station at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and the headquarters, band and 2d and 3d Battalions, at Madison Barracks. Upon the arrival of Co. I, 9th Inf. (which sailed from Manila for the United States May 14) at Madison Barracks, Cos. G and H, 23d Inf., will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks and take station. Upon the arrival of the 1st Battalion, 9th Inf., at Fort Niagara, Cos. K and M, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, and take station. (June 5, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Col. James Miller, 22d Inf., Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, Deputy Q. M. General, and Contract Surg. James K. Ashburn, are detailed as members of the examining board at Omaha, Neb., vice Capt. Henry G. Lyon, 22d Inf., Capt. William H. Wassell, 23d Inf., and Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, deputy surgeon general, relieved. (June 12, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Hancock, N.J., to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Silas H. Emory and Q. M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, 36th Co., C.A., for position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major William F. Stewart, A.C., Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, A.C., 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, A.C.Q. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is ordered to convene at Fort Logan, Colorado, on Tuesday, June 3, to make the preliminary

examination of enlisted men ordered before it, to determine their eligibility to enter the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf., Major George E. Bushnell, Surgeon, Capt. David C. Shanks, 18th Inf., Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 18th Inf., 1st Lieut. John B. Shepard, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. Arthur S. Watts, 18th Inf., recorder. (May 26, D. Colo.)

Col. Greenleaf A. Goodale, 17th Inf., Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., and Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, Art. Corps, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Van Couver Barracks, Wash., vice Col. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., Lieut. Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf., and Major Charles Humphreys, Art. Corps. Relieved. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major George F. Chase, 7th Cav., Capt. Lloyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav., Capt. William A. Mercer, 7th Cav., Contract Surg. Harry M. James, Contract Surg. Herbert W. Hatch, 1st Lieut. Ewing E. Booth, 7th Cav., recorder. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Barrancas, Florida, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, Major Henry L. Harris, Art. Corps, Capt. John C. W. Brooks, Art. Corps, Capt. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, asst. surg., Capt. Clint C. Hearn, Art. Corps, Capt. William E. C. Art. Corps, recorder. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Major G. F. E. Harrison, Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, A.D.C., and Capt. Edwin Landon, A.D.C., will proceed to Forts Trumbull, H. G. Wright, Terry, Michie, Mansfield, Adams, Greble, Wetherill, and Rodman, under special instructions in connection with proposed maneuvers to take place between the Army and Navy. (May 31, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John F. Story, A.C., Major Clement L. Best, A.C., Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C., Capt. Frank R. Keefer, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. Henry Page, asst. surg., Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C., recorder. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

Lieut. Col. James Regan, 9th Inf., and Major Charles G. Starr, 25th Inf., are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, during the examinations of Infantry officers only, vice Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor, Art. Corps, and Major William F. Duvall, Art. Corps, who will continue as members of the board for all other purposes. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John L. Tiernon, Major Robert H. Patterson and Capt. Arthur W. Chase, A.C., will convene at Fort Heath, Boston Harbor, June 10, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the necessity for the acquisition of additional land for military purposes at Forts Heath and Andrews, in Boston Harbor. (June 4, D.E.)

A board of officers will meet at Fort Strong, June 10, to examine such officers on subjects completed by them during Post school season for officers. Detail: Capt. George L. Anderson and Ellisha S. Benton, A.C. (S. O. 127, June 5, D.E.)

The board of officers appointed by par. 14, S.O. 93, April 19, 1902, H.Q.A., to examine and report upon applications and recommendations for medals of honor, is dissolved, and a new board is appointed as follows: Major General Samuel B. Young, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, C.A., Major John Tweedale, Assistant Chief, Record and Pension Office, Major Henry A. Greene, U.S. Inf., A.A.G. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for promotion: 2d Lieut. William A. Covington, Art. Corps, 2d Lieut. Guilford S. Garber, Art. Corps, 2d Lieut. James L. Long, Art. Corps, 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Rogers, 28th Inf., 2d Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., 2d Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 6th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frank R. Curtis, 6th Inf., 2d Lieut. Leonard T. Baker, 19th Inf. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major William D. Crosby, surgeon, U.S.A., president of the examining board at Fort Barrancas, Florida, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Robert W. Collins, 2d Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, 2d Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, 2d Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, 2d Lieut. Marion B. Willist and 2d Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Art. Corps. (June 2, H.Q.A.)

The following officers will report in person to Col. John I. Rodgers, Art. Corps, president of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. Capt. George Palmer, 9th Inf., Capt. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Major Frank Thorp, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, Art. Corps, 2d Lieut. Fred L. Davidson, 4th Inf. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Lotus Niles, 1st Lieut. Alfred S. Morgan, Charles H. Hilton, Jr., Edward L. Glasgow and Hudson T. Patten, 2d Lieut. Ellisha G. Abbott and 2d Lieut. Garrison Ball, Art. Corps. (June 3, H.Q.A.)

ASSIGNED TO WASHINGTON.

The following named officers, having been relieved from duty in the Department of Cuba, will take station in Washington, D.C., until further orders: Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, 1st Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, 10th Cav., aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. Edward Carpenter, Art. Corps, acting aide-de-camp, Capt. Hugh L. Scott, Col. George H. Burton, inspector general, Lieut. Col. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., Major George M. Dunn, judge advocate, Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, U.S. Inf., Capt. Walter B. Barker, Q.M., Major Tasker H. Bliss, commissary, Major Jefferson R. Keane, surgeon, Major Harry F. Hodges, C. E., 1st Lieut. William J. Barden, C.E., Capt. Otto A. Neamith, Signal Corps, Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., Capt. Frederick S. Foltz, 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. Rush S. Wells, 8th Cav., Col. Samuel M. Whitfield, 10th Cav., 1st Lieut. Warren W. Whitfield, 10th Cav. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, who have successfully passed the preliminary examination, will be sent by their respective department commanders as soon as possible to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army before a board at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1902: Corporal Sherman P. Bristow, 24th Co., C.A., Sergt. Frank T. Burt, 113th Co., C.A., Sergt. Norman H. Davis, Troop C, 8th Cav., 1st Sergt. James W. Devall, Troop H, 12th Cav., 1st Sergt. Herman S. Dilworth, Troop A, 8th Cav., Corpl. Ralph W. Drury, Co. E, 14th Inf., Corp. Wallace W. Goddard, Troop F, 4th Cav., Private John S. Hamilton, Co. E, 14th Inf., Private Rutherford S. Hartz, 4th Bat., Field Art., Sergt. Guillemus Heldt, 113th Co., Coast Art., Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson, 69th Co., Coast Art., Corp. William E. Holliday, 84th Co., Coast Art., Corp. Offere Hope, 24th Co., C.A., Corp. Edmund E. Iglehart, Troop I, 13th Cav., Corp. Arthur R. Jones, Troop F, 4th Cav., Corp. Leander Larson, band, 8th Cav., 1st Sergt. Franc Leocay, 87th Co., Coast Art., Corp. Raymond I. Lewis, general recruiting service, Pueblo, Colo., branch of Denver recruiting station: Corp. Allan F. McLean, Troop D, 4th Cav., Corp. Ira S. Martin, 34th Co., C.A., Corp. Fred C. Miller, Co. C, 14th Inf., Seret. Charles L. Mitchell, 41st Co., C.A., Corp. Albert H. Mueller, Troop G, 3d Cav., Sergt. Thomas

E. Murlaugh, 110th Co., C.A., Sergt. Hans O. Olson, Troop C, 8th Cav., 1st Sergt. John O'Neil, 74th Co., C.A., Hospital Steward Charles G. Sturtevant, Fort Terry, N.Y., Private Samuel J. Sutherland, Co. E, 2d Inf., Sergt. Washington W. Sweigart, Co. C, 20th Inf., Corp. David B. Talley, Troop D, 8th Cav., Corp. Charles A. Thuis, 51st Co., C.A., ergt. Maynard A. Wells, 4th Co., C.A., Q. M. Sergt. Orlo C. Whitaker, Troop B, 7th Cav. (May 31, H.Q.A.)

RELEASED FROM CONFINEMENT.

Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court dated May 19, 1902, in the case of Peter C. Deming, late captain and A.C.S., the following named general prisoners formerly belonging to volunteer organizations, will be released from the further operation of their sentences of imprisonment:

In confinement at the United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Clifton Bridges, late Co. M, 8th Illinois Inf., James Dungan, late Troop D, 11th Cav., U.S.V., Thomas Fenster, late Co. G, 48th Inf., U.S.V., Joseph Gannon, late Co. B, 4th Inf., U.S.V., Patsy Hatley, late Co. E, 5th Inf., U.S.V., Henry Holliday, late Co. F, 4th Inf., U.S.V., James Meadors, late Co. C, 8th Cal. Inf., James Price, late Co. C, 49th Inf., U.S.V., Benjamin Stanley, late Co. G, 48th Inf., U.S.V., Willie Wilson, late Co. F, 4th Inf., U.S.V.

In confinement at Alcatraz Island, California.

James Aurdell, late Co. M, 28th Inf., U.S.V., Charles Baldwin, late Co. K, 9th Inf., U.S.V., William H. Brown, late Co. H, 49th Inf., U.S.V., Theodore P. Clovin, late Co. E, 34th Inf., U.S.V., James E. Donnelly, late Co. K, 40th Inf., U.S.V., Michael J. Egan, late Co. H, 40th Inf., U.S.V., John English, late Co. H, 40th Inf., U.S.V., James Flemming, late Co. B, 48th Inf., U.S.V., William Garrett, late Co. B, 48th Inf., U.S.V., Emanuel F. Gaspa, late Co. H, 40th Inf., U.S.V., Leonard Johnson, late Co. M, 33d Inf., U.S.V., Patrick J. Keating, late Co. G, 34th Inf., U.S.V., Joseph P. Kershaw, late Co. H, 47th Inf., U.S.V., Oscar M. Love, late Co. K, 44th Inf., U.S.V., James A. Potter, late Co. G, 34th Inf., U.S.V., Ralph Sharp, late Co. E, 34th Inf., U.S.V., Henry Vance, late Co. L, 37th Inf., U.S.V. (May 28, H.Q.A.)

FAIR LEATHER EQUIPMENTS FOR CAVALRY.

The Secretary of War has decided that the change to fair leather equipments shall only be made gradually as the black leather equipments are worn out. (A. G. O. letter, May 19, 1902.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

G. O. 52, 59, 68, 73, current series, Division of the Philippines, relates to the trial of Filipino natives. Circular No. 1 from the same Division relates to boards of courts.

A G. C. M. meets at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 16. Detail: Col. John R. Myrick, A.C., Majors Harry O. Perley, surgeon; Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., Charles L. Hodges, 23d Inf., George A. Dodd, 14th Cav., Walter Howe, A.C., William A. Mann, 14th Inf., Capt. George F. Barney, A.C., Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf., John Conklin, Jr., A.C., Sidney S. Jordan, A.C., James A. Shipton, A.C., Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav., J.A. (May 23, D.E.)

Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., will take charge of a detachment of colored recruits, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and conduct them to Seattle, Wash., for Co. L, 24th Inf., Captain French will then proceed to join his company. (May 19, D. Col.)

Major Richard L. Wilson, 8th Inf., now at Seattle, Wash., will take temporary station at Fort Lawton, Wash. (May 19, D. Col.)

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, Signal Officer of the Department, will proceed to Juneau and Skagway, Alaska, for the purpose of inspecting the repairs to the cable connecting those points; thence to Fort Egbert and Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for temporary duty in connection with construction of telegraph lines in Eastern Alaska; thence to proceed to Fort St. Michael and Nome, Alaska, in time to be present at the installation of the wireless telegraph system between the two latter points. (May 19, D. Col.)

In a communication to the Chief Surgeon of the Division of the Philippines, Surgeon General Sternberg, U. S.A., makes the following decision relative to dental surgeons: "As it appears from information received at this office that the status of Contract Dental Surgeons and their relation to the Medical Department of posts are not clearly understood, you will inform the medical officers of your department, where such dental surgeons may be serving, as follows: 1. The Dental Surgeon has no official relation whatever to the Surgeon of the post, neither has his enlisted assistant, detailed under the provision of par. 1581, A. R., 1901. 2. The Dental Surgeon and enlisted assistant are to be mustered on a muster roll which the dentist will sign, and the only relation the assistant may have to the post hospital is occasionally that of attachment for rations and quarters. Should it for any reason be necessary to recommend the excuse from duty of an officer or enlisted man on account of dental disease, the dentist will report the case to the Surgeon of the post, who will take it up on his register of sick and wounded, but in other cases no report of dental operations will be made except by the dentist."

Referring to paragraph 162, Army Regulations 1901, the following endorsement from the War Department on a proceeding of Board of Officers convened in the Philippines under the paragraph of the regulations mentioned above is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: "Respectfully returned to the Commanding General, Division of the Philippines, with remark that unless a board of officers convened under A. R. 162 is required to act upon the question of whether or not service is honest and faithful, the proceedings should not be forwarded by the post commander, his approval of the finding of the board in regard to 'character' being final. As the company commander did not, in this case, deem the soldier's services unfaithful, the only question which the board was required to act upon was whether the 'character' which the company commander intended to give was unjust."

Circular 23, April 1, Div. of Philippines, gives extracts from the proceedings of Board of Officers, convened to investigate the diseases of surra and glanders among horses and mules. Circular 26 of April 16 directs that in the future outline figure cards made in the cases of native scouts be not forwarded to the War Department, but that they be filed at Headquarters Division of the Philippines.

The following changes in the stations of troops are hereby ordered:

Capt. Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and upon expiration of his present leave and will proceed to No. 1316 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., and to relieve 1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 1st Inf., who will join his company. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

Surg. John W. Ross, U.S. Navy, retired, is relieved from duty under the War Department, to take effect June 15, 1902, when he will report in person to the Secretary of the Navy. (June 4, H.Q.A.)

SPECIAL ORDERS DIV. OF PHILIPPINES.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Fulton, Philippine Scouts, is assigned to the 33d Co., Philippine Scouts, for duty. (March 28, D.P.)

Mr. Louis Gordon, Contract Surgeon, Medical Department, now at Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island, will proceed to Davao, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for duty in connection with the removal of the ice plant now at that station, to Sorsogon, Luzon.

1st Lieut. Basil O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty in 7th brigade. (April 2, D.P.)

2d Lieut. James R. Moxey, Philippine Scouts, will join his proper station in Samar. (April 2, D.P.)

The presence of 2d Lieut. George W. Sager, 19th Inf., will proceed to his proper station in Samar. (April 2, D.P.)

Veterinarian Alex MacDonald, 11th Cav., will proceed to Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, for duty. (April 2, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Otho E. Michaels, 5th Inf., will proceed to Manila for duty. (April 18, D.P.)

Major James C. Minor, surg., will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for duty. (April 15, D.P.)

The 2d battalion, 10th Inf., to proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, fully equipped for the field, with 30,000 rations. The regimental headquarters and band, 10th Inf., will proceed to Iligan, Mindanao, for station. (April 15, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, 1st Inf., will proceed to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty with regiment. (April 15, D.P.)

A board of officers to consist of: Col. Charles F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M. General, Col. Jesse M. Lee, 30th Inf., Major Ramsey D. Potts, inspector general, is appointed to meet in Manila to investigate the circumstances of grounding of the transport Hancock, near Palaug Point, Province of Zambales, Luzon, about April 9. (April 14, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Lewis Main being desired for civil appointment as Inspector in the Philippines Constabulary, will be honorably discharged the service of the United States, by way of favor. (April 12, D.P.)

1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 30th Inf., will join his proper company. (April 12, D.P.)

Contract Surg. Marion F. Marvin will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty; Contract Surg. Lionel A. B. Street will report to the Commissioner of Public Health, Manila, for duty. (April 11, D.P.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers and contract surgeons, U.S. Army, are announced: Capt. W. Turner Wootton, asst. surg., will report to the Commissioner of Public Health, Manila, for duty; Contract Surg. William L. Keller will report to the chief surgeon of the Division, for instructions; Contract Surg. Charles C. Billingslea, U.S. Army, will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (April 11, D.P.)

The following transfers of officers have been made: 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 8th Inf., to the 13th Inf., 2d Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 13th Inf., to the 8th Inf. They will report for duty with their regiments. (April 11, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Gustavus J. Hasson, Philippine Scouts, is transferred from the 3d to the 2d Company, and 2d Lieut. Alister M. Macnab is transferred from the 2d to the 3d Company. (April 11, D.P.)

Contract Surg. J. Newton Boyce will report to the Commissioner of Public Health, Manila, for duty. (April 11, D.P.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Betrand W. Stevenson will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (April 9, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf., is relieved from command of the gunboat Florida, and will report for duty with regiment. (April 9, D.P.)

Capt. Samuel W. Dunning, 18th Inf., will report for duty with regiment. (April 9, D.P.)

Veterinarian Olaf Schwarzkopf, 3d Cav., to San Fernando, Province of Union, Luzon, for duty. (April 9, D.P.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps has been made: 2d Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, Art. Corps, to the 21st Co., Coast Art., 2d Lieut. Claude E. Bigham, Art. Corps, to the unassigned 1st Lieut. Faulkner will report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty with his company, Lieutenant Brigham will report to the commanding officer, Art. Garrison, Post of Manila, for duty. (April 8, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 16th Inf., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (April 8, D.P.)

Chaplain Joseph Clements, 15th Inf., having arrived on the transport Wyandott, will report for duty with regiment. (April 4, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Bruce Cotton, Art. Corps, (from corporal, 25th Co., Coast Art.), will report to the C. O. Art. Garrison, Post of Manila, for duty. (March 26, D.P.)

Capt. Charles W. Hack, William C. Le Compte and George R. Plummer, and 1st Lieut. John H. Allen, asst. surg., will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 25, D.P.)

Capt. Edward F. Horr, asst. surg., to report in person to the commanding general, 7th Separate Brigade, for duty. (March 25, D.P.)

Major Henry I. Raymond, surg., to report to the commanding general, Department of North Philippines, for duty. (March 26, D.P.)

Capt. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., is relieved from duty at Camp Wallace, and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty with his regiment. (March 25, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry Chapman will proceed to Iligan, Mindanao, for duty. (March 27, D.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Franklin Rose will report to the depot commissary, Manila, for duty. (March 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, Philippine Scouts, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty. (March 27, D.P.)

Lieut. Col. Jesse C. Chance, 25th Inf., to Manila, for examination. (March 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Arthur H. Freshwater, 12th Inf., is transferred to the 5th Inf. and assigned to Co. C, of that regiment. (March 27, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Rufus E. Longan, 11th Inf., to Tacloban, Leyte, for duty with his regiment. (March 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Alfred Ballin, Philippine Scouts, (from 1st Sergeant, Troop I, 3d Cav.), he is assigned to the 5th Co., Philippine Scouts (Macabebes). (March 27, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Herbert G. Millar, Art. Corps, is detailed for duty with the Signal Corps, for duty as disbursing officer, A.Q.M. and A.C.S. of the Signal Corps, in this Division. (March 25, D.P.)

1st Lieut. William J. Lyster, asst. surg., will proceed to Pekin, China, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Charles Lewis, U.S. Army, who will proceed to Manila for annulment of contract. (March 24, D.P.)

Majors John M. Banister and Henry I. Raymond, surgeons, U.S. Army, will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty as chief surgeon of the 1st and 4th Separate Brigades, respectively. (March 24, D.P.)

2d Lieut. Albert J. Woods, 6th Cav., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (March 25, D.P.)

1st Lieut. Henry F. McFeely, 10th Inf., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 25, D.P.)

Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M., will report to the commanding general, Dept. of North Philippines, for duty as chief Q. M. of that Department. (March 25, D.P.)

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

RUFORD—Left San Francisco, June 12, for Manila.

CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 20.

DIK—Sailed from Nagasaki May 10 for Seattle.

EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.

GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco April 27.

HANCOCK—Sailed from Manila, May 27, for San Francisco.

INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 10.

KILPATRICK—Left Manila, P.I., for Frisco, May 21, arrived Nagasaki, May 24.

LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.

LOGAN—Arrived Manila May 26.

McLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.

MEADE—Arrived San Francisco, Cal., June 1.

REITER—At Manila, P. I.

ROBERTS—At San Francisco.

REDGWICK—At New York, N. Y.

REWARD—At Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at Manila May 1.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila, May 28, for San Francisco.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., May 16, for Manila.

WARREN—Left Manila, May 14, for San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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PHILIPPINE REVENUES.

The Senate has received from the Secretary of War
a statement of the public civil revenues and expenditures
therefrom in the Philippine Archipelago from the date
of American occupation to June 30, 1901, etc. It shows
the following totals:

Revenues, fiscal year—		
1899	\$3,507,803.61	
1900	6,764,406.95	
1901	10,672,751.95	
		\$20,944,962.51
Expenditures, fiscal year—		
1899	2,376,008.62	
1900	4,758,677.75	
1901	5,652,075.83	
		12,786,762.20
Excess of revenues over expenditures.		
		8,158,200.31
Seized funds, fiscal year—		
1899	503,446.67	
1900	91,687.42	
1901	65,381.58	
		660,515.67
Total assets		
		\$8,818,716.28

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

REDUCING OUR PHILIPPINE FORCES.

Convincing evidence of improving conditions in the Philippines appears in the order issued by the Secretary of War on May 31, whereby the Army is to be reduced from its present strength of 77,287 men to 66,497—a reduction of 10,790. This order applies to all three branches of the Army, although the reduction in the Cavalry and Infantry will be considerably greater than in the Artillery. The total strength of the fifteen Cavalry regiments, for example, will be cut down from 15,840 to 14,040, a reduction of 1,800, thus giving a basis of 75 enlisted men per troop instead of 85 as heretofore. The total strength of the Infantry will be reduced from 35,520 to 29,880—a reduction of 5,640—thereby cutting down the enlisted strength of each company from 104 men to 80. The new order will not effect the Coast Artillery at all, but the strength of the Field Artillery will be reduced by providing a basis of 120 enlisted men for each battery instead of 160 as at present, except, however, that the two siege batteries shall retain their present strength of 160 men each. The total reduction in the Artillery force is 1,120, and the strength of the Engineer Corps is left unchanged. Under this new order the military force in the Philippines will be reduced from about 31,700 men to about 25,000 which is a total reduction of approximately 50,000 since December, 1900, when, counting the Volunteer regiments then in service, the Army in the islands numbered in the neighborhood of 75,300 men. It is understood that in making the reductions noted, it is the purpose of the War Department to keep one-third of the Army in the Philippines constantly under a system, whereby the forces on duty there shall be changed every two years. Assuming that an enlisted man serves an average six years, this plan would give him two years of service in the Philippines and four years in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico or elsewhere—an arrangement which seems calculated to attract a desirable class of recruits to the enlisted forces. So far as it relates to the situation in the Philippines this reduction in the strength of the military establishment is both significant and gratifying. It indicates that the task of the Army in the islands is virtually ended, that the military authorities have laid secure foundations for the civil institutions now under way and that the presence of the troops from this time forward is designed solely as a precautionary measure to make sure that there should be no undoing of the beneficent work which they have performed. The order of the Secretary of War is an imposing testimonial to the Philippine policy of the Government and to the wisdom and devotion of the military representatives in the Archipelago.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PHILIPPINES.

After several weeks of animated debate, in the course of which several Senators ignored the real merits of the measure in order to make an atrocious and unprovoked attack on the Army, the bill to provide a temporary form of civil government for the Philippine Islands passed the Senate on June 3 by a vote of 48 to 30, the contest being fought on party lines, one Democrat, McLaurin, of South Carolina, supporting the bill and three Republicans, Hoar, Mason and Wellington, opposing it. This measure, which is in many respects the most important project of constructive legislation proposed in either branch of Congress since the reconstruction period following the Civil War, endorses the action of the President in creating the Philippine Commission and the offices of Governor and vice-Governor of the islands; it authorizes the Governor and vice-Governor to exercise the powers of government as directed by executive order and provides that the Governor and vice-Governor shall be appointed by the President subject to the approval of the United States Senate. The bill of rights of the Constitution of the United States is applied to the islands with the exception of the right to bear arms and the right of trial by jury; acts of the Philippine Commission are approved, and the jurisdiction assigned by that body to the Supreme Court and other courts of the archipelago is continued, with the right of appeal, through the Supreme Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippines are to be appointed by the President of the United States and the judges of lesser tribunals by the Governor of the Philippines. All inhabitants of the archipelago are deemed to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and entitled to the protection of the United States.

It is stipulated that after the insurrection has been subdued a careful census of the islands shall be taken and the results thereof submitted to the President together with recommendations to the Governor as to the future government of the territory. The Philippine Commission is empowered to establish and maintain municipal and provincial governments with representative features as rapidly as the inhabitants fit themselves therefor.

The Government of the Philippines is authorized to provide for the needs of commerce, to regulate the disposal of public lands, to control corporations and levy and collect taxes. The city of Manila is authorized to incur indebtedness to the amount of \$4,000,000 which shall be

secured by an issue of gold bonds, the money thus raised to be used in constructing a sewer system and obtaining a proper water supply. The bill also provides for the establishment of a mint at Manila and the coinage laws of the United States are extended to the islands.

In addition to providing subsidiary coins the Government of the Philippines is authorized to coin a silver dollar containing 416 grains of standard silver, and the denomination of this coin, which is to be a legal tender for public and private debts except where otherwise stipulated, is to be expressed in English, Filipino and Chinese characters. The bill also creates a Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the chief of which shall have the rank of a colonel of the United States Army.

These in brief are the salient features of the bill as adopted by the Senate. It is by no means a faultless measure. Its most ardent advocates do not pretend that it is. But its purpose is sound, the general structure is built on solid foundations and it affords a working basis for civil rule after the American model. Experience will suggest modifications and extensions in various directions. The suffrage will be extended as the islanders advance in education, the fiscal system will be readjusted to meet changing conditions in trade and industry and the whole measure is so elastic that it will easily adapt itself to the growing needs of the people. All in all therefore, this bill is a long step in the direction of Filipino home rule, and it follows the broad lines along which the United States Government has resolutely advanced ever since it took possession of the archipelago. The measure is generous to the Filipinos and is balanced with checks and reservations which afford entire security for American interests. Above all it is designed to secure to mankind under liberty and law the fruits of the mighty tasks which have been performed in the archipelago by the United States Army.

For the world knows and history will declare that but for the work of the United States Army in the Philippines, this approach toward representative government in the islands would have been absolutely impossible. The colossal task of establishing American sovereignty over the territory and the subsequent work of enlisting the confidence of the natives in American purpose and policy, all devolved upon the military authorities. Upon their success depended the whole future of the Philippine project. The officers charged with that perplexing undertaking have discharged their responsibilities. The islands are pacified, their inhabitants are moving forward in unison with American principles and the archipelago is evidently about to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity surpassing the visions of its most fantastic dreams. And all this because of patient, faithful intelligent work of the Army and Navy the foremost pioneers of liberty and law.

THE QUESTION OF NAVAL COMMAND.

The senior squadron commander of the Southern Squadron, Asiatic Station, transmits correspondence relative to a controversy on board the U.S.S. Princeton as to succession to command. This was referred to the Judge Advocate General, who returned it to the Bureau of Navigation with the following endorsement: "The direct question herein presented and upon which the senior squadron commander commanding the Southern Squadron, U. S. naval force on the Asiatic Station, asks instructions is: 'Upon what officer does the command of a naval vessel devolve during a temporary absence of the captain?'"

"This question is answered by Articles 518 and 43, U. S. Navy Regulations, considered together. Art. 518, Par. 1, prescribes that: 'In the absence or during the disability of the captain, the command shall devolve upon the officer designated in Art. 43.'

"The operation of this provision is not limited to permanent absence, or to absence for any designated period, on the contrary, it becomes effective whenever the captain is absent, whether for a long or a short time. That this is the meaning is conclusively shown by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same article. Par. 2 defines the powers of the officer succeeding when in command for a period of less than 24 hours, etc., while Par. 3 stipulates that when in command for any period during the temporary absence of the captain, he should not change the general orders, routine or other dispositions of the captain."

"Article 518 is, therefore, entirely explicit in laying down the rule that during a temporary absence of the captain, command shall devolve upon the officer designated in Article 43. The portion of Article 43 necessary here to be considered reads:

"Should the captain of a ship be rendered incapable of exercising command, the senior line officer attached to the vessel (exclusive of those line officers restricted by law to the performance of engineering duties) shall succeed to the command."

"This provision is also entirely explicit. In the absence of the captain it is only necessary to ask who is the senior line officer attached to the vessel and not restricted by law to the performance of engineering duties. Upon that officer command devolves. Such is the plain meaning of the regulations as they stand. It seems, therefore, unnecessary to consider whether the Department has the power under the law to prescribe that a junior officer shall under any circumstances take command over the head of a senior in the line, when such senior is at the time attached to and on duty on board the same vessel present and not incapacitated. The bureau will accordingly advise the senior squadron commander that the Department concurs in the conclusion stated in the second paragraph

of his letter of Oct. 14, 1901, that in the case therein mentioned command of the Princeton devolved upon Lieutenant Price during the absence of all officers senior to himself.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES OF 1904.

The International Olympian Games of 1904 are to be held in Chicago in September and October of that year, the United States having been chosen as the location for the third quadrennial contest, after no little friendly rivalry for the honor on the part of various European countries, by the *Comité International Olympique* which convened in Paris in May, 1901. The first of these revivals of the Olympian games of sixteen hundred years ago was held at Athens in 1896, and the second at Paris in 1900.

There will be championship contests in all standard sports, and exhibitions of the sports peculiar to the various countries of the world. It is expected that the Philippines will furnish exhibitions, particularly with the bow and arrow and other weapons.

The International Olympian Games Association, in charge of the contest, announce that as the highest development of physical activity, military exercises will be rendered particularly prominent. Prizes will be given in all branches, the competitions for the awards being of a nature to test the proficiency of the participants, not only in parade ground drill, but more especially in those qualities which tend to render them effective combatants. The condition of their equipment, the precision of their movements, endurance, marksmanship and rapidity of marching over obstacles as well as in ditching and in breaking camp, will be primary considerations. The contests will embrace the duties of every department of the Service—infantry, cavalry, light artillery, galling guns, engineers, signal, bicycle and hospital corps and naval detachments. There will be competitions, both for organizations and for individual officers and men; the hope is expressed "that the games of 1904 may so stimulate interest in military affairs as to become a modest instrument in the reorganization of the National Guard along the lines recommended by the President of the United States in his message of December last."

It is proposed to organize a comprehensive exhibition of sporting apparatus and equipment, including weapons, the implements employed in different games, horses, hunting dogs, carrier pigeons, and fish, field and forest game. There will be a department called the Olympic Congress, and organizations devoted to sportsmanship, athletics and military matters will be invited to hold their general conventions. There will be an auditorium for such conventions, and for the games a stadium capable of seating 50,000 people will be specially constructed.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the Olympian Games Association is as follows: Col. Edward Young, chairman; Col. H. S. Dietrich, Col. Walter Fieldhouse, Col. Hugh T. Reed, U.S.A., Col. Frank O. Lowder, Capt. H. A. Allen, Lieut. Gordon Strong, secretary. Col. Hugh T. Reed, U.S.A., is chairman of the committee on the Regular Army. The headquarters of the Association are in the Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.

President Roosevelt has taken an active interest in the Olympian Games. In a letter dated May 28 sent to President Henry J. Forber, of the Association in charge of the games, President Roosevelt says: "While I regret that the United States cannot officially take charge of or be responsible for the games, I shall do all in my power to contribute to their success, and it will give me pleasure to open them and to send to them bodies of the United States troops and United States sailors to take part in the contests, in which representatives of the armies and navies of all nations are expected to enter. I hope these exercises will include feats of horsemanship as well as tests of endurance and strength under service conditions."

The Army Board on Uniform Regulations expects to meet about the middle or latter part of June, when it will take final action. A member of the board states that the changes to be made are immaterial, except perhaps in the cap and the ornamentation on the coats of officers. An endeavor is being made to improve the general model of the uniform and also to improve the leggings. It is promised that the minor changes will be many. The effort has been all along to get material that was suited to various climates and then to find dyes which would give a neutral tint which would neither run nor fade. Results so far have been rather indeterminate, but it is probable that, generally speaking, woollen will be retained for cold climates and khaki fabrics or their equivalents for the warmer latitudes, while drab will be the color adopted as far as possible. It also seems probable that serge will be used for officers' uniforms, even in the tropics.

It is to be hoped that General Gillespie will get the \$1,250,000 he asks for to purchase land at Norton Point, L.I., on which to establish another port for the defense of New York harbor. This is necessitated by the fact that Ambrose Channel will take ships entering and leaving New York harbor three and a half miles away from the principal defenses of that city, which are located at Sandy Hook. As soon as Congress allows money enough, a strong water battery will be established at Plum Island. This battery is intended to cover the anchorage off that part of Coney Island, so that it will be impossible for a hostile fleet to anchor there and shell Brooklyn. General Gillespie informed the Senate committee that the people owning the property at Norton's Point have advanced their

selling prices and that he is afraid the government will have to pay as much as \$25,000 an acre. He wants to get 100 acres, but would be content with half that much. The old project of building an artificial island off the Long Island coast and putting guns on it is believed to be more expensive than that of buying land on shore, and it has been abandoned.

In designating the Hon. Michael Herbert as its Ambassador at Washington, the British Government has chosen a worthy successor to the late Lord Pauncefoot and pledged a continuance of the cordial relations which bind the two nations together. Mr. Herbert's experience in the diplomatic service includes a considerable period first as Chargé and later as First Secretary of Legation in Washington, and he will come to his new post not only with a thorough professional training for its duties but with personal and social advantages which cannot but enhance the success of his official career. His character, attainments and associations are such as to warrant the hope that he may steadfastly maintain the high ideals and the enviable popularity which distinguished the British Embassy during the incumbency of his lamented predecessor, and his most ardent admirers can wish him no better fortune than that.

Lieutenant General Miles and General Randolph, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, have been this week at Fort Riley, Kansas, to witness a test of field guns under service conditions, conducted by Colonel Rogers, Art. Corps. The party will return to Washington at the end of this week or the first of next, in order that they may attend the centennial celebration of the Military Academy at West Point on June 11. It is probable that they will, in addition to reporting upon the field guns tested, make a supplemental report upon the Fort Riley Reservation and its adaptability for field maneuvers and battalion drill and may suggest an event of that kind for autumn of this year.

The Rev. C. B. Carlisle, of Jordan, an ex-chaplain in the United States Army, addressing the Presbyterian Club in Syracuse, N.Y., on June 2, stated that until the Army was withdrawn from the Philippines the Protestant Church should send no missionaries there; that the Filipinos understood missionary effort as a Government attempt at religious conquest, and harm was done the American cause. He regarded the Roman Catholic Church as the great moral agency in the islands, and deplored the efforts of Protestant sects there. He asserted that the American recognition of sports on Sunday and the conduct of American soldiers was not calculated to bring respect to American morals.

The retirement of Colonels Whitely and Lincoln will leave two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general. A third will be caused by the retirement on June 17, of Brig. Gen. Charles Bird. On July 15 Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton will retire. Six days later the retirement of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, will occur. The friends of Brigadier General Wood are confident that he will receive promotion to major general. The younger officers of the Army are hopeful that the President will select from among them the five brigadier generals he will appoint during the summer, following the policy he laid down when he named Capt. William Crozier as the Chief of Ordnance.

One point urged by Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U.S.N., against the construction of any additional torpedo boats at this time is that there are not enough naval officers to take charge of the boats now afloat or building. This objection is pertinent but not conclusive. It would hold with equal force against the additional construction of battleships, cruisers and warships of other types. The thing to do is not to stop building more ships but to devise some means of getting more officers.

At last the 9th U.S. Infantry has left the Philippines for home. It sailed from Manila, May 7 on the transport Hancock, and is due at San Francisco about June 26. It left San Francisco for Manila in March, 1899. The regiment has been assigned station at Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, N.Y., and should arrive there about July 4.

The resignations of six officers of the Artillery Corps are announced in Special Orders of June 3. They are Capt. Harry E. Smith from June 3, 2d Lieuts. Homer B. Grant, Willis R. Vance and John S. Johnston, to take effect May 27, and 2d Lieuts. Charles M. Bunker and Francis W. Ralston to take effect May 27.

The Indianapolis Arsenal will be re-constructed to serve as quarters for a battalion of infantry. The 3d Battalion, 3d Infantry, now at the Presidio, has been assigned to that station.

The U.S.S. Wheeling left Honolulu May 12 for Pago Pago, to be station ship there. Mail should be addressed care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

The special Army boards appointed to fill vacancies created under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, will be dissolved within a few days.

The transport Sherman, which sailed from Manila May 28, carries the 6th and 19th Regiments of Infantry.

MEMORIAL DAY—NEW YORK.

Memorial Day was becomingly observed in Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York city, by the Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by Regulars and State forces, who paraded as escort to the fast thinning ranks of the veterans. In Manhattan the ceremonies of the day were rendered more prominent than usual, by the unveiling of the soldiers' and sailors' monument on Riverside Drive.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., was reviewing officer, and among those on the reviewing stand on Riverside Drive with him were: Mayor Low, Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Acting Governor of New York, S. F. Nixon; Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A.; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A.; Major General Brooke, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, U.S.N., and Gen. Anson G. McCook, U.S.V.

The Old Guard under Major S. Ellis Briggs, acted as escort to the acting Governor, and made an imposing appearance. A detail of the veteran Artillery corps acted as guard of honor at the stand. The organization passed as follows:

First came the Regular Troops in command of Major W. P. Duvall, U.S.A., consisting of the 83d, 122d, 49th and 52d Companies of Coast Artillery. Sailors and marines from the U.S.S. Alabama and Kearsarge. Major General Roe and staff, Squadron A, Major Bridgman, 1st Battery, Captain Wendel, General Smith and staff, 1st Brigade. First Signal Corps, Captain Erlandson, 7th Regiment, Colonel Appleton, 69th, Colonel Duffy, 8th, Colonel Jarvis, 9th, Colonel Morris, 12th, Colonel Dyer, and 11st, Colonel Bates.

Naval Militia, Commander Franklin, commanding, 1st Naval Battalion. All the troops made a fine appearance, and were loudly cheered. Then followed other organizations as follows:

Spanish American War Veterans, Champe S. Andrews, marshal; Theodore Roosevelt Command No. 10 and twelve other commands.

Veteran Division, Major Frank J. Schleder, marshal; Guardes Lafayette, Gardes Rochambeau, three other veteran associations, ten companies Church Temperance Legion.

Cadet Division, Col. George W. Loft, marshal; St. Vincent Ferrer's, St. George's, Holy Communion, Lincoln, Caswell Academy, St. Ann's Church of the Transfiguration and Calvary Cadets.

Grand Army of the Republic, Robert S. Heilferty, grand marshal. First division, Charles G. Dobbs, marshal; second division, B. F. McGuire, marshal; third division, James E. Spear, marshal; fourth division, Charles F. Golden, marshal; fifth division, Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, marshal; sixth division, Robert Brown, marshal. The old veterans received great applause.

The guns of the Alabama, in the river below, boomed intermittently, and a shore battery cracked hoarsely when the parade came to an end, and the guests walked from the reviewing stand to the pedestal of the monument. Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, opened the dedication exercises with prayer. After the pupils of the 104th street school had sung "America," Col. J. A. Goulden, chairman of the G.A.R., of New York city, made a brief address, giving the circumstances of the construction of the marble pile after nine years' work. He then introduced Acting Governor Nixon, who made a stirring address upon the services rendered by New Yorkers during the Civil War. He said that of the 2,800,000 men who went to the front in the war, 450,000 came from New York. At Gettysburg one-third of the Northern troops were New Yorkers and one-third of the losses were in their ranks.

The presentation address was made by Mayor Low.

BROOKLYN CEREMONIES.

In Brooklyn the parade was reviewed at the Plaza at Prospect Park by J. E. Swanstrom, Borough President.

First there was the mounted police, then Grand Marshal James D. Bell and staff, after which organizations passed as follows:

Detachment of United States Army from Fort Hamilton, consisting of Major Leverett H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S.A., commanding; 5th Band, Artillery Corps, 11th Battery, Field Artillery, 51st Company, Coast Artillery, 123d Company Coast Artillery; detachment of United States Marine Corps and blue jackets, preceded by Navy Yard band, Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury, commanding. Brevet Major Gen. James McLeer and staff, 2d Brigade National Guard, 2d Signal Corps, Capt. Charles B. Baldwin; 47th Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy; 23d Regiment, Col. Alfred C. Barnes; 14th Regiment, Col. Adolph L. Kline; 13th Regiment, Col. David E. Austen; 3d Battery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin; Troop C, Capt. Charles I. De Boeise; 2d Battalion Naval Militia, Capt. R. P. Forshaw.

After the National Guard came the grizzled old veterans of the Grand Army and other organizations, all of whom received great applause. The Regular and State force made a splendid appearance.

GENERAL BELL IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., whose policy of concentration in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, has provoked so much unreasoning criticism and abuse, has written a private letter to a friend in Washington which the receiver justly believes may be made public in the interest of truth and justice. This letter, dated Batangas, April 10, is in part as follows:

"Batangas can tell you all about my policy in Batangas and its results, something I have not the time to write about at length, but you can rest assured that, when the truth is known, there will be absolutely nothing for the administration to be anxious about and nothing which the most ardent anti-imperialists could justly be ashamed of. The people came voluntarily into zones of protection in order to be protected against impositions and barbarous outrages by outlaws, people of bad character and criminal antecedents, who have been masquerading under the paraphernalia of patriotism. There have been absolutely no hunger; on the contrary, they have had more to eat than usual at this season of the year. Among the improvident poor there are times each year when they are very hungry. There has been no hunger this year in this province or in Laguna.

"We have vaccinated over 300,000 persons, and, as a consequence, have not had the annual epidemic of small-pox; besides the sick have been attended to by our doctors and given food and medicine free of cost.

"The policy which has been pursued here is absolutely the only one which could have accomplished such results. Well knowing the views of the American people on the concentration in Cuba, you can readily believe that it has been a time of great anxiety to me. However, I thought over the matter for a month. I finally became thoroughly

convinced that I could not bring peace to these people and fulfill my obligations to the Government in any other way. Once convinced of this, I hesitated not a moment, for I clearly realized that if from fear of personal consequences I shirked adopting the only measure that could pacify the province and defeat the purposes of the ignorant and unscrupulous outlaws who were keeping up the war in order to enrich themselves, I should not only be faithless to my sense of duty to the Government and to these people, but outrage my conscience and lose my self-respect by being morally guilty of the contemptible cowardice.

"I have no time to write you at greater length, for no one has ever been busier and no one has carried in the Philippine Islands a greater weight of care and responsibility than I have borne for several months. Knowing my disposition and kindly feeling toward the natives full well, you will have no difficulty in understanding that the necessity for severe measures has been a source of distress to me. The only consolation I can derive is by keeping my thoughts on the end and object in view. When one has worked faithfully, conscientiously and unselfishly for his country in a health destroying climate for four years without relaxation or rest, it is somewhat discouraging, not to say distressing, to find that even some of his own countrymen appear to have no confidence in his motives, judgment or integrity.

"I expect to make a report of my stewardship soon, and, as I hope my countrymen may some time learn the truth from that (and from these people themselves after tranquility has been restored, and after they have begun to enjoy a freedom from molestation and a sense of security which they have never enjoyed before in their lives). I am fairly content, strong in the conviction that time and thorough knowledge thereof will justify my acts."

THE WALLER COURT-MARTIAL.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

General Chaffee disapproves the verdict of the court, except so far as it acquits Major Waller of murder. He thinks that this officer should be rebuked for acting in a spirit of revenge, and should be punished for taking the responsibility for execution without consulting General Smith. He finds some excuse for Major Waller, which he scorned to seek for himself—in his state of health, but thinks that Lieutenant Day is censurable for not disobeying the order of execution.

This was not the judgment of Major Waller's brother officers, who heard the evidence and know the circumstances in which he acted. We take leave to doubt if it is the unbiased personal judgment of the fine old Indian fighter whose hand wrote the review at the end of a telegraph wire. If it is the deliberate personal judgment of the President, the conditions and circumstances of a first term in the presidency have modified the nature of the strenuous campaigner of 1898 and 1900.

Major Waller was not only in personal peril, but in sore military straits when he killed those bloody-minded and traitorous guides. His men were enfeebled and scattered as the result of their treachery, and were lost in the midst of a swarming population as treacherous and murderous as that of the massacre of Balangiga. A like fate menaced them, and could be averted only by a bold front and the warning of swift and stern justice. The guides were killed as just punishment for treachery, not to revenge past, but to prevent future massacres. Their forfeited lives may have saved those of the whole force.

It should be understood that the review does not change the verdict of the court. It is only an expression of opinion, like swearing at the court or lecturing the jury in civil practice. A reviewing authority may diminish, but may not increase the severity of a verdict. You cannot keep sentiment and politics out of military any more than out of civil trials. But military law forbids the sacrifice to these of men not condemned by its own stern and high standards. The verdict of Major Waller's brother officers will stand. The review can no more change it than it can bring the dead guides to life. It will not affect the professional standing of the acquitted officers. It will not alter the popular approval of the verdict. It can injure them only by giving their rivals for department favors a handle against them, and this should be more than offset by the reaction of popular enthusiasm it will bring in their favor.

The good name of the American Army can be trusted to the American people. Major Waller and Lieutenant Day are not objects of pity in the circumstances in which they find themselves. The objects of pity are the politicians who have exacted this slur upon them and the sentimentalists the thing is done to satisfy. Men who are starving and dying in tropical forests, fighting fever and treachery and savage foes, marching barefoot in the jungle and sleeping uncovered in pouring rain to maintain American authority where the government has established it can take their chance before contemporaries and posterity with men who sleep in soft beds and eat three meals a day while they are pulling political wires, laying plans to get political office and exposing the honor of the American Army to smirch to gain the approval of a few sickly sentimentalists at home.

NEUTRALITY NOT VIOLATED.

In compliance with a resolution calling for information as to the maintenance of an alleged supply camp in the State of Louisiana for the shipment of military supplies, including horses and mules to the British forces in South Africa, the President on June 5 submitted to the House a report of an investigation made under his orders by Col. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., together with comment thereon by the Secretary of State. The Secretary points out that the most serious feature of the charges submitted by Mr. Pearson, the Boer representative in the United States, was the allegation that the British authorities were enlisting men in this country for service in South Africa. This charge was investigated with particular care but Colonel Crowder's report shows that not a single instance could be discovered by him. Moreover, the Attorney-General on May 12 requested the Boer Legislative Committee for evidence which would substantiate this charge, but received no information from them on this point. Secretary Hay says that this charge must be considered not only as unproved, but as having been made without the slightest pretence of justification or proof. Secretary Hay continues: "What has been found is that certain officers of the British Army, acting in the capacity of purchasing agents and inspectors, have been engaged in the work of buying, collecting and inspecting horses and mules at different places in

the United States and shipping them from Chalmette to South Africa. There have been thirteen of these officers. The British Government some time ordered the recall of all of them. The men employed under them have all been Americans. The shipments of mules and horses have been continuous, month after month, since the outbreak of the war. The vessels in which they were shipped were of private ownership and not under the control of the British Government, and have not the character of military or naval transports. Chalmette was not a military camp or post, nor a base of military supplies, as the terms are defined by standard military authorities, nor in any sense, save such as would make a flouring mill or a packing house a base of military supplies, if flour or canned meat were shipped from either through a series of months to any belligerent power. Chalmette was simply a shipping station for the loading and shipping of mules."

As to the rights and obligations of the United States concerning such transactions, the Secretary quotes from the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, then Secretary of State at the time of hostilities between England and France: "Our citizens have always been free to make, vend, and export arms. To suppress their callings, because a war exists in foreign and distant countries in which we have no concern, would hardly be expected." Similar declarations by Alexander Hamilton, President Pierce, Chief Justice Chase and President Grant are cited.

"As for the Treaty of Washington," Secretary Hay says, "those who allege that it has any bearing upon the present situation have not taken the trouble to read the published despatches of Secretary Fish on behalf of President Grant to Minister Schenck at London at the time of the ratification of the treaty. The despatch of June 10, 1871, states that 'the President understands and insists that the second rule of Article 6 does not prevent the open sale of arms or other military supplies, &c.' In conclusion Mr. Hay says: 'The President regards it as evident, in view of the quotations given above, that what was asked for by Mr. Pearson was the reversal of the consistent policy of the United States since the formation of our Government. The right of our citizens to sell horses and mules and to ship them from New Orleans to any other port is as undoubted as their right to ship flour and meat, whether for the use of civilians or soldiers of the country of either belligerent. There is no shadow of excuse for the claim that there has been any violation of the duties and obligations of neutrality on the part of this nation.'"

COLONEL DALLAS BACHE.

Col. Dallas Bache, U. S. A., retired, died on June 3, at San Diego, Cal., whither he had gone with a hope that the climate might be to his benefit. The characteristic of his service, which commenced in May, 1861, was efficiency. In every position he was efficient, without officiousness. His personal quality toward others was modesty, but his modesty did not degenerate into effacement. Where a necessary principle was involved he could be rock-like. His professional attainments were of a very high order, and he was widely known for years as an accomplished clinician. To his ability was added the charm of gentle and sympathetic manners. As he rose to positions of administrative responsibility, breadth of view and sagacious supervision came into action, and he directed others as effectively as he had controlled himself.

Colonel Bache's academical education was acquired at the College of St. James, Md., his professional knowledge in the medical schools and the hospitals of Philadelphia. His service during the Civil War was almost entirely with the active armies of the West, and included duty in the great battles of Pittsburg Landing and Chickamauga, as well as in minor engagements, and work in the medical director's office at Nashville. He received two brevets for war service. After the war he was on the frontier, and, as he attained field rank in 1867, his individual posts were always important. He reached a lieutenant colonelcy in 1890 and a colonelcy in 1895, and from his relatively high rank, as well as his recognized ability, he became an administrative officer comparatively early. He was a model medical director and constantly maintained in that office, minimized as it became by a cruel centralization, such clear conceptions and such lucid explanations of what should be done, that his juniors were educated and lifted up as they followed his intelligent instructions, and the sanitary standard of his department was sustained at a very high level. That he was not merely a theoretical expert, his admirable work as the medical head of the mobilized forces in the field during the rigorous Wounded Knee campaign of 1890-1 is evidence. He was on important duty in Washington from 1897, and as president of the examining board was influential in determining the character of a considerable section of the later admissions to the medical corps. Much other work was required of him, but his admitted ability and experience were not utilized in direct connection with the great camps of the Spanish war, nor is there reason to suppose that his advice was sought on the serious problems that then arose. His very clear and systematic mind, wherein he had no superior in his corps, and his considerable experience, which was excelled by scarcely any, were admirably adapted to organization and development. An early indication of his fatal illness occurred after special exposure on duty to severe heat in the summer of 1898. After a considerable sick leave in 1901 he found it necessary on the first of last January to avail himself of the forty years' law, instead of serving, as he had hoped, until the age limit should be reached this summer. The public qualities thus faintly set forth made up one side of his character. It may not be becoming to detail the personal features which endeared him to his acquaintances and friends beyond saying that they were domesticity, affection and equality, so that he discharged to the full all the social responsibilities of life without weakness or extravagance and with rigid fidelity. Combined with these was the gift of a bright and kindly humor, which sparkled in his private correspondence and his more intimate conversation. He had, moreover, the poetic sense and, although publishing nothing, his private papers will show not merely bright verses, in the writing of which he had great facility, but some expressions of high sentiment that are properly to be described as poems.

Colonel Bache well maintained the traditions of good public work inherited from both sides of his ancestry, and in his death the country has lost an efficient citizen, the military service is the poorer by an honorable and honored name, and his friends may well grieve that they shall see his face no more. His memory and example should be effective for years to come as a stimulus toward the best work among the medical officers of the Army.

W.

A BREACH OF OFFICIAL CONFIDENCE.

Orders have been issued at the War Department directing Colonel Enoch H. Crowder, now stationed at the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, to make a thorough investigation into the charges of extraordinary cruelty preferred against Lieut. F. T. Arnold of the 4th Cavalry in a letter written to his uncle by Andrew K. Weir, Jr., on April 10 of last year. This letter was brought to light along with a report of the office of the inspector general of North Luzon by Senator Culberson, of Texas, in a debate on the floor of the Senate over the Army bill on Tuesday. The production of what was termed by the Senator an authentic copy of a paper on file in the War Department created great flurry and for a time it would seem as if the word of the gentleman from Texas was about to be questioned. Then Senator Beveridge asked the direct question as to whether the paper was obtained from or through the general commanding the Army, Lieut. Gen. Miles. The reply was not made until after a considerable lapse of time. At the War Department the authenticity of the document is not denied and instead some efforts are being made to discover who gave it to the Senator. It has, however, developed that several months ago when the letter of Weir and the report made upon it by Captain Parker W. West reached headquarters Gen. Miles went to the Secretary of War and urged very warmly that Lieut. Arnold be at once court-martialed. Apparently that suggestion was not acted upon.

It seems unnecessary to charge an officer of the Army, particularly the head of the Army with having performed so unsoldierly an act as the divulging of Department secrets when it is notorious that certain newspapers of the yellow type have been able to secure copies of papers of far greater importance than the one in question; even documents of international moment. If comparatively small sums of money can tempt to such breaches of confidence, it is not difficult to imagine the effect of proposals coming directly or indirectly from a person of such power for protection as a United States Senator, nor would it be absolutely requisite that the Senator should appear in the transaction at all or even be cognizant of it until perhaps he became aware of the results.

The letter read by Senator Culberson was written by Andrew K. Weir, Jr., C. 4th Cav., from Balayan, P.I., April 10, 1901. It describes various acts of cruelty, in addition to the water torture charged to have been inflicted upon a prisoner—accused of murder, highway robbery and rape—by Sergeant Edwards, H. 4th Cav., with the connivance of his troop commander, Lieut. F. T. Arnold. This instance of torture Weir professed to be a witness to and he told of others reported to him by other soldiers. With the letter of Weir was read in the Senate a report made Aug. 27, 1901, or four months later, by Capt. P. W. West, I.G., on Weir's charges. After giving a synopsis of the testimony taken by him Captain West said: "I believe that a thorough investigation into this matter will substantiate the charges made by Private Weir, that prisoners were treated in a cruel and harsh manner and that Lieutenant Arnold winked at this treatment."

On May 27 the following letter was read in the Senate: War Department, Washington, May 26, 1902. Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry regarding the charges against Lieutenant Arnold and Sergeant Edwards by Private Andrew K. Weir, and the report of Capt. P. W. West thereon, of Aug. 27, 1901, I have to inform you that since the report of Captain West, who had made a partial investigation in the Philippine Islands as inspector general, further investigation has been had, leading to a direction that Sergeant Edwards should be tried by court-martial, and preparation for that trial is now being made; but the investigation has failed to develop facts justifying the trial of Lieutenant Arnold, and a further investigation in this country by an inspector general authorized to examine witnesses under oath has been ordered.

Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Hon. H. C. Lodge.

In the Senate the following statement was made:

Mr. Allison: These charges made by a private soldier against two officers of the Army, a commissioned officer and a non-commissioned officer, seem to have been made largely upon hearsay, and the statement of the inspector, Captain West, is largely hearsay.

I do not know whether this matter has been pursued beyond the report of Captain West. I observe that Lieutenant Arnold is a resident of my State. I know nothing of him or about him, except I have a general idea that a young man reared in Iowa and educated at West Point is not very likely to be guilty of the brutality that is charged here.

I wish to express the hope that the Senator from Texas will pursue his inquiry so far as to give Lieutenant Arnold an opportunity of defending his honor and his character somewhere, and that these charges, put in the Record against him while he is in the service of his country in a distant region, will not injure him, in the opinion, at least, of those who are his near friends and relatives without an opportunity being given somewhere for an investigation. I have no doubt that the Secretary of War is making such an investigation. I do not discuss the propriety of spreading upon the Record this fragment against an officer of the Army. I can only say that as a Senator on this floor if this presentation had been made to me I would not have given it the publicity which the Senator from Texas has given it.

COMING NAVAL MANEUVERS.

One of the topics discussed at the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday was a plan of maneuvers for next winter in which it is proposed that the squadrons of the North and South Atlantic and the European Station shall join. The plan was originated by the General Naval Board, and as presented to the President, approved in its entirety. In its general outline the scheme provides for a concentration of the combined fleets at Culebra Island, Dec. 15, where, with an additional fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, it will work out problems laid down for by the general board, along the line of working out a defense of the Atlantic Coast, particularly its Southern stretch, in the event of a naval descent upon it by a formidable fleet. The strategic importance of Cuba, of Porto Rico and Culebra Island and of St. Thomas will all figure in the maneuvers. Taken in all, the combined fleet will be more formidable than any belonging to this country ever assembled at a given point. It will consist of six or seven battleships, one armored cruiser and five protected cruisers, and ten or more gunboats and auxiliaries. There will be present one engineering repair ship and a distilling ship, and in other ways everything will be done to make the conditions as near as possible like those in war.

The maneuvers will include the problem of landing

sailors and marines on Culebra Island and the corollary of that, the land defense by the marines. Several months ago there were tests made at that point, of the ability of the crews to unship and land naval guns, and it is likely that this feat will be repeated.

The ships to be included are as follows: North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, commanding; Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, junior squadron commander; battleships: Alabama, Kearsarge, Massachusetts, and the Maine, if the latter is completed in time, Texas; cruisers: Brooklyn and Olympia; gunboats: Machias and Marietta. South Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, commanding; battleship Iowa and cruiser Atlanta. European Squadron, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, commanding; battleship Illinois, cruisers San Francisco, Albany and Chicago, and the gunboat Nashville. There will also be participation by some of the following training ships: Buffalo, Alliance, Cincinnati, Dixie, Hartford, Prairie and Toledo.

The question of command has not yet been determined. It is probable that Admiral Dewey will be present in the capacity of reviewing officer, and in that case, Admiral Higginson would be the ranking officer of the fleet and in command with Admirals Sumner, Crowninshield and Coghlan ranking as his aids in the order named.

COST OF NAVY IN PHILIPPINES.

In a report replying to a request from the House of Representatives for information, Paymaster General Kenney says:

The total expenditures on account of the Navy in the Philippines for the period stated aggregate approximately \$6,209,211.84, divided about as follows:

Pay of officers and men.....	\$2,508,574.47
Rations.....	526,330.50
Coal purchased on station.....	362,300.00
Coal and transportation of same sent from United States.....	914,723.86
Miscellaneous supplies and services procured by pay officers of vessels on the station.....	536,700.00
Labor and material at naval station, Cavite.....	406,400.00
Charter of the City of Peking in May, 1898, for shipment of relief supplies, Mare Island, to fleet.....	120,000.00
Lumber, machine tools, and supplies shipped from United States.....	100,000.00
Expenditures of ammunition and ordnance material, including cost of ammunition in battle of Manila Bay.....	220,000.00
Purchase of the refrigerating supply steamer Culgoa, with cargo fresh provisions and coal.....	265,000.00
Cost of repairs and outfits for 3 gunboats sunk in the battle of Manila Bay, afterwards raised and sent to Hongkong to be fitted out.....	265,000.00

Total..... 6,209,211.84

In addition to the above there were expenditures in the month of April for two vessels and cargoes of coal and supplies in preparation for possible operations against the Philippines, as follows:

Nashan.....	\$155,728.00
Zafiro.....	87,597.00
Coal and supplies.....	93,097.91

Total..... 336,422.91

which, added to the expenditures after May 1, as above stated, makes a grand total of \$6,545,634.75.

The Bureau would add further, however, that of the total expenditures above reported, from \$4,250,000 to \$4,500,000 for pay, rations, coal, expenditures of ammunition and supplies, and other general expenses of maintaining the fleet in commission are of a general character and would have been incurred regardless of the Philippine situation had the same fleet been maintained elsewhere.

It will also be proper to add that in making this statement the matter of deterioration is not taken into consideration.

So far as the Navy is concerned, therefore, its increased expenditures because of the conditions existing in the Philippines since May 1, 1898, will not exceed from \$2,000,000 to \$2,250,000. For this additional expenditure we have six additional useful vessels and other valuable property at the naval station, Cavite.

RELIEF WORK OF THE U.S.S. STERLING.

Acting Secretary Darling has just received a report from Comdr. George W. Mentz of the U.S.S. Sterling upon the relief work done by that ship in Martinique and St. Vincent. The Sterling was the station ship at San Juan, P.R., and arrived at the scene of distress next to the little Potomac, with relief supplies. The report shows that within nine hours after receiving the orders of the Secretary of the Navy the ship was ready to sail, due to the efforts of all, but particularly as Commander Mentz says, because of the intelligence and zealous assistance of Paymaster Merritt in loading the Sterling. The ship sailed at 12 o'clock P.M., May 13, carrying in addition to her regular officers and Commander Mentz and Paymaster Merritt in charge of the naval supplies, the following: Mr. Cooper, assistant to Paymaster Merritt, Captain Crabbs, Q.M., U.S.A., in charge of Army supplies; 1st Lieut. Moreno, assistant to Capt. Crabbs; Contract Surg. Dr. Doherty; and one hospital steward, one commissary sergeant, four teamsters, U.S.A., one servant, and the postmaster at San Juan, in charge of registered mail for Martinique.

The relief supplies exhausted the stock of the Navy and Army at San Juan, and besides the ship carried forty tons of provisions subscribed by the government and citizens of Porto Rico. Two mule teams were taken for shore transportation of supplies. The only incident of the trip to Fort de France, the Sterling arriving there May 15, was the rescue from a sinking boat of four refugees from Precheur. Commander Mentz reports that, the Governor having been killed by the St. Pierre eruption, the Secretary of the Island assumed the Government, being confirmed by the French Government, and to him Commander Mentz delivered the relief supplies. No immediate relief was needed, the island government having housed, clothed, and fed the 8,000 refugees in Fort de France. In two or three weeks, however, the supplies would be exhausted and outside relief would be needed. A thousand suits of clothes and shoes were delivered to the captain of H.M.S. Indefatigable for the Island of St. Vincent.

In his report Commander Mentz says: "In expressing his gratitude and that of the people of Martinique to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of War for their

great sympathy, and their prompt and most acceptable expression of the same, the Acting Governor was much affected, and I am sure felt deeply what he said. United States Consul Ayme is specially commended as ready at all hours of the day and night, in spite of illness, to render assistance." The Sterling returned to San Juan on May 22, which is the date of the report.

A NAVAL INCIDENT.

A Buenos Ayres correspondent informs us of an incident which evidently caused quite a tempest in a teapot in that city of the Argentine Republic. Some time ago, our correspondent says, when Comdr. E. S. Pendleton, U.S.N., was steaming up the South American coast on the U.S.S. Atlanta, from Bahia Blanca to Montevideo, he saw the Argentine fleet off Mar del Plata; knowing that President Roca of the Republic of Argentina was on board the Sarmiento, school-ship, he steamed in and saluted, and then continued on his course. On the return of the Argentine fleet to Buenos Ayres the Nacion, one of the most reliable native papers, and the Standard, a leading English paper, took occasion to refer to this as an "unfortunate incident," expressing the fear that Commander Pendleton had taken umbrage at the failure to return his salute, and going on to state "on very good authority" that the salute was fully appreciated and there was "never for a moment any thought of slighting him or his flag." President Roca, it is stated, was desirous of sending an officer on board the Atlanta to return the compliment, but the Atlanta was steaming about before it was possible to do so. It should be borne in mind, it is added, that a warship with the head of a State on board is not expected by international etiquette to return a salute, and the suggestion is made that "it is just possible that the commander of the Atlanta, not having been invited to take part in the reception to the President may have been in a frame of mind which rendered him peculiarly susceptible to any fancied slight," etc.

The Buenos Ayres Herald recently publishes further comment on the incident, calling its contemporaries to account for supposing that the commander of the Atlanta was not familiar with international etiquette, and adding that "We know that the accusations made against Commander Pendleton to the effect that he was angry because he was not invited to be present at the maneuvers and steamed away in a 'huff' are pure invention."

We hear on good authority that President Roca expressed regret that the Atlanta was not invited to remain and view the maneuvers. Is it possible that the unjust and wholly unwarranted attack on Commander Pendleton was meant to hide some other persons blunder?"

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE OPENED.

At the formal opening of the War College at Newport, R. I., June 4, Capt. French E. Chadwick, President of the college, made the opening address and later entertained the officers present in his quarters. Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., was the guest of honor. The members of the class, the officers of the training and torpedo stations, of the Monongahela, and of the Army stationed near Newport were present, also a few invited friends who have been in the service or who have an interest in the service. Capt. Chadwick in his address set forth the basis of the work of the War College, showed why it exists, and on what lines its work turns. He spoke of the necessary conservatism of naval officers, arising from the character of their profession, which differentiates from the general body of men more than any other class except the religious orders. He said it was impossible to study the subject of a general staff and not be convinced of the necessity for such a staff. The necessity for the study of military history was dwelt upon. Capt. Chadwick said it was the occupation of the Chesapeake, by De Grasse which assured the surrender of Cornwallis. Capt. Chadwick also held that he is the greatest commander who does by strategy what another would do by the expenditure of blood, and that it is the true strategy of this Government to place the United States in such a position as to be able to command peace, this being the true desideratum for which armies and navies are kept.

NAVAL GUN MISSFIRE RULES.

The inquest was resumed at Queenstown into the cause of death of Seaman Collins on the British battleship Mars on April 14, when two officers and several men lost their lives by the bursting of a gun. Capt. Hart Dyke, H.M.S. Melampus, stated that in the gunnery instructions book of 1899 it was laid down that the breech of a gun might be opened in one minute after the lapse of a missfire. Personally he thought it ought to be ten minutes. He understood the Admiralty were now considering the advisability of extending the time.

The jury returned the following verdict: "We find that the cause of the explosion was neglect to close the breech block of the gun after missfire, and we believe the breech block was opened after missfire. We consider the time for opening the breech read out from the naval code entirely insufficient and attendant with danger. We recommend the relatives of the officers and seamen to the particular consideration of the authorities, and extend our sympathy to the officers of the Mars."

COLOR OF TORPEDO BOATS.

The German fleet has been making trials with different colored paint for the outsides of torpedo boats. The authorities are dissatisfied with the deep black color which has hitherto been in use, but they have discovered that no color is suitable for all seas. It has now been decided to employ a gray-brown color as being the least noticeable in the Baltic and other northern waters, a change is contemplated in the color of the paint used for German ironclads, bluish gray being found the most serviceable both by day and by night.

Comdr. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as inspector of ordnance at the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and directed to report at the Naval War College for a course of instruction at that institution. Commander Mason has been on shore since October, 1899, and will probably receive sea orders as soon as the course of instruction at the War College has been completed. It is not improbable that he will be assigned to the command of the U.S.S. Vicksburg, now on duty in the Philippines.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The controversy as to the purchase of more submarine torpedo boats at present settled June 4, by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, as far as that committee is concerned, by a negative vote. There have been extended hearings, nominally on a bill introduced by the late Representative Cummings, of New York, for the purchase of thirty of these boats. The vote was regarded as something of a test on the general proposition of increasing the number of submarine boats, which has been sharply debated in naval circles. The vote to postpone indefinitely was: Yeas, Foss, Dayton, Butler, Mudd, Watson, Taylor, and Lessor; Nays, Loudenslager, Cousins, Rixey, Kitchen, and Vandiver.

At the meeting of the International Red Cross conference in St. Petersburg, June 3, it was resolved to devote the interest accruing from the fund established by the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Czarina to the creation of prizes for the best inventions for the alleviation of the sufferings of wounded and invalided soldiers. The Czar and the Czarina received the delegates, at Tsarskoe-Zelo, and the Dowager Empress received them at Gachina.

all mail matter for that ship should be addressed in care of the Postmaster at New York city. Special arrangements have been made for the forwarding of mails for the Abarenda by way of New York, and much time will be saved by attention to this instruction.

The U.S. battleship Wisconsin is to be docked at the new dockyard at Bremerton, Wash., but previous to this operation target practice will be held off Port Angeles. No decision has been arrived at as to the destination of this fine ship on the completion of this docking and nothing will be known until about the time of again going afloat.

The U.S. training ship Buffalo will go to the Philippines instead of to Martinique, the latter duty being unnecessary on account of the good record made by the Dixie. The Buffalo will carry to the Asiatic station some five hundred men and officers for Admiral Rodgers' fleet, and on her return will bring home an equal number of those whose cruises have expired or whose sanitary condition makes a change of climate imperative.

The U.S.S. Solace, on her next voyage to Manila, will call at Honolulu and the island of Guam en route, leaving stores and medicines at the last named place. Several officers and some marines will also go out in the Solace, and on her return to the Pacific Coast the vessel will bring quite a number of invalids from Manila.

The last act in the official life of the old receiving ship, the Vermont, occurred on Saturday, May 31, when she was towed from her anchorage at the Brooklyn Navy Yard out to sea and there turned over to her purchaser, L. E. Lunt, of Melrose, Mass. He will take her up the coast and break her up for old junk. She was condemned nearly a year ago, and it was only after a deal of haggling that the Department was able to dispose of her at anything like what it considered a reasonable figure. No historical associations were thrown in with the bargain, but according to the inspecting board millions of disease germs will be scattered or destroyed in her breaking-up.

The cruiser Brooklyn has been ordered to be in readiness by June 29, no repair work to be undertaken that can not be completed by that date. While the specific order has not yet been issued it is definitely understood that she will be employed in taking to England the remains of the late Lord Pauncefoot. Prior to this it had been planned to expend about \$25,000 on her in repairs.

On July 1 the North Atlantic Squadron, as a part of its work while on its summer cruise, will engage in a sham battle off Newport. As planned, the attacking fleet will consist of the Kearsarge, Massachusetts, Indiana, Marietta, Machias, Cincinnati and the Winslow, while the defense will be made by the Illinois, Iowa, Alabama, Dolphin and Eagle. The groups will be in command of Admirals Higginson and Coghlan respectively.

The Navy Department, Judge Advocate General's Office, has been notified by the contractors, Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, that the torpedo boat Bainbridge will be ready for trial on June 6. She is now cruising in Chesapeake Bay. It is probable that the test will be delayed by one or two days from the date named, as the inspecting board is not ready for the work. She has already received one trial, or rather a part of a trial, but her starboard forward blower broke under forced draft and the trial had to be abandoned for the time. The same firm has asked that directly following the trial of the Bainbridge another be given the Chauncey, her sister ship.

The Navy Department has been informed by Neafie & Levy, the builders of the protected cruiser Denver, that they will launch that vessel on June 21. The Denver is the second of the six seventeen knot cruisers of her class to be launched, the Cleveland, built at the Bath works, having already been floated.

The battleship Illinois was finally accepted by the Government at Newport News, June 5.

Items from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., June 2, are: Pay Inspector James E. Cann, U.S.N., concluded his duties as paymaster of the yard June 2, and after settling his accounts will proceed to San Francisco and join the Pacific squadron as fleet paymaster on board of the battleship Wisconsin. Pay Inspector Cann has been at this yard two and one-half years. During that time he has disbursed nearly \$3,000,000, nearly \$2,000,000 of which has been in payment of the yard rolls for labor. He leaves the yard with the best wishes of all. Past Assistant Paymaster George M. Lukesh, U.S.N., who assumed the duties of paymaster of the yard June 2, will pass the summer at Hotel Champerdowne, Kittery Point, Conn., under E. M. Hughes, U.S.N., recorder for the board of labor, with Mrs. Hughes and daughter will pass the summer at hotel Champerdowne.

Naval Cadet Richard Wainwright, Jr., has been ordered to the U.S. battleship Massachusetts for the two years of probationary service precedent to final graduation. Young Wainwright is a son of the present superintendent of the Naval Academy, Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N.

A Washington despatch says: "Naval officers who are so fortunate as to be attached to the European squadron are in for all kinds of a good time during the coronation festivities in London. Among numerous other diversions there will be a series of brilliant dinners to American naval officers given by Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of Commander Clover, naval attache of the United States Embassy, at her residence in Park Lane. Mrs. Clover is a handsome woman and

very rich. She inherited a fortune from her father the late Senator Miller, of California, and is well known in Washington society. When residing in the National capital, the Clowers are royal entertainers. Their fine mansion on Connecticut Avenue has been the scene of many brilliant social affairs. Comdr. Richardson Clover is a native of Maryland and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867. Since then he has done duty in almost every department of the Service, and is one of the most popular officers in the Navy. He was married to Senator Miller's only daughter in 1886."

The orders recently issued for Commander J. C. Wilson, U.S.N., to command the Albany on the European station have been changed. After his orders to that vessel had been issued, the question of the probability of the Albany returning to the United States in the near future came up, and it was decided not to make any change in the commanding officer for the present. Commander Wilson has, therefore, been ordered to temporary duty at the War College, Newport, R.I.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the admission of Lieut. James Joseph Raby, U.S.N., who is stationed at the Naval Academy. Though the number of deaths in the Association has been unprecedented, the number of admissions has exceeded it. The petition of the widow of Captain Cowie to the Navy Department for pension was referred to the Directors of the Navy Mutual Aid for action, and though Captain Cowie was not a member nor a contributor, the directors have placed the petition of Mrs. Cowie in the hands of its pension committee for action.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan ordered as Second in Command of Squadron.
OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. H. W. Lyon. At New York, N.Y. Address Station E, New York, N.Y.
BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). At Navy Yard, New York. Address New York City.
ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.
KEARSARGE, Capt. J. N. Hemphill. Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, N.Y.
MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
MARIETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At New York.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Naples, Italy.
ALBANY, Capt. J. C. Craig. At Castelamare, Italy.
CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Castelamare, Italy.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. Naples, Italy.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Gibraltar.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay.
ATLANTA, Comdr. E. G. Pendleton. At Montevideo Uruguay.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there.
ABARENDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Tutuila, Samoa. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal.
OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Panama, Colombia.
WHEELING, Capt. U. Seabee. Left Honolulu, H. I., May 12, for Tutuila, Samoa.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Yokohama, Japan.
KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Yokohama. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Plolee, P. I.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Olongapo, P. I.
CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forse. Left Sydney, Australia, May 26, for Townville, Australia.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Uraga, Japan.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cebu, P. I.
GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. At Manila, P. I.
GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townville, Australia.
HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Kinkiang, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Hong Kong, China.
ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Cavite, P. I.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Yokohama, Japan. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care of American Consul.
MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NANSHAN (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Yokohama, Japan. Address of vessel should be always care Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.
POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.
PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Jolo, P. I.
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Hong

Kong, May 29, for Manila, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. M. S. Prime. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
WOMPATUCK, Bohn, Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Yokohama, Japan.
ZAFIRO, (supply vessel.) At Hong Kong.

GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. R. H. Osborn, Cebu, P. I.
ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Zamboanga.
BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cebu.
CALAMIANES, Lieut. F. N. Olmstead. At Jolo, P. I.
MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.
PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cebu.
PAMPANGA, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.
PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.
QUIROS, Lieut. William E. Fletcher. At Jolo, P. I.
URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md., Address there.
BIDDLE, (Torpedo boat), Lieut. R. Z. Johnson. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. At San Juan. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
DECATUR (Torpedo boat), Lieut. L. H. Chandler. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DOLFIN, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington, D.C. Address there.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. B. Diehl. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. H. Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Honolulu, May 17, en route to Bremerton, Wash. Address Bremerton, Wash.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At San Diego, Cal. Address San Diego, Cal.
SHUBRICK (Torpedo boat), Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. Left San Francisco, Cal., May 27, for Manila, via Honolulu and Guam.
STOCKTON (Torpedo boat), Lieut. W. T. Cluverius. At Port Royal, S. C.
SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. repairing. Address there.
VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Havana, Cuba. Address care of U. S. Naval Station, Havana, Cuba.
WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R. I.
YANCKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Address Cienfuegos, Cuba.
BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. To leave New York about June 1, for cruise to Manila, via Suez, carrying out supply of men for European and Asiatic Stations. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ALBERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Monterey. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. S. P. Comly. Left St. Thomas, W. I., April 30 for Ponta Delgada, Azores. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. Annapolis, Md., to cruise with cadets.
DIXIE, Capt. R. M. Berry. En route to New York from Kingstown, St. Vincent, F.W.K. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Norfolk Yard. All mail matter intended for this vessel should be addressed Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Itinerary: At Mobile, leave June 8, and arrive Pensacola. Leave June 19 and arrive Havana June 25; leave July 2 and arrive Key West July 3. Leave July 7 and arrive Charleston July 12, leave July 19, and arrive Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 25.
INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis, Md. To cruise with Naval cadets. Address there.
LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.
MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. The itinerary of the Mohican follows: Left Yokohama May 15, arrive Honolulu June 23, leave July 5; arrive Bremerton Aug. 6; leave Aug. 6; arrive Victoria Aug. 8; leave Aug. 13; arrive Port Angeles Aug. 13, leave Sept. 4; arrive San Francisco Sept. 10. Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELIA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Newport, R.I. The following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Will leave Newport June 5, arrive Queenstown June 30, leave July 10; arrive Plymouth July 14, leave July 23; arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 3; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U.S. Despatch Agent, Post Office New York City, until Aug. 30; after Aug. 30, address Yorktown, Va.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. Left St. Vincent, Cape Verde Isles, May 31, arrive Arriffe, Lazzarote, Canary Isles, June 6; leave June 9, arrive St. Michael, Azores, June 14; leave June 20, and arrive New York, June 30. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
PURITAN, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.
TERRELL, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.
TOPEKA, Comdr. J. H. Nickels. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster New York City.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Boston, Mass. Address North End Park, Boston, Mass.
ST. MARKS (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At New York, N. Y. Foot of 24th street, East River. Address Station F, New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Due at Queens-town, Ireland, June 12; leave June 22, and arrive Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 18, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Sept. 11; leave Sept. 16, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U.S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.

transport Buford sailed from San Francisco for Manila, June 2, with the following passengers: Captains Brown, Quartermaster's Department; Vaughan and Lyon, Medical Department; Carew, 30th Infantry; Ord, 25th Infantry; Scott, 1st Cavalry and Dixon, 9th; Chaplain Jones; Leu-son, 1st Cavalry; Signal Corps; Howell, 3d Infantry; Thompson, 30th Infantry; Hixson, 2d Cavalry; and two Artillery Corps; Contract Surgeons Greenwood, Musgrave and Jones; 35 Hospital Corps and two Signal Corps men; thirteen casuals and recruits assigned as follows: 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry, Artillery, 2, and 6th Co., Coast Artillery, Honolulu, 2.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 4, 1902.

We are in the midst of the exercises attending graduation. The Board of Visitors, with the exception of two members, is present. The number of other visitors is very small for the season, many awaiting, doubtless, the greater attractions of the coming week.

The event of the past week was the game of the cadets and the 7th Regiment nine. The score was 7 to 2 in favor of the home team at the close of a game marked by excellent playing on both sides. The crowd of spectators present was estimated at 7,400. As Decoration Day had been chosen for the game the number was augmented, but this game has always attracted large crowds of spectators whatever date has been chosen.

The usual Memorial Day exercises were observed May 3.

As a very pleasant souvenir of the visit of Count Rochambeau and his party, all minor punishments were remitted on the day of his visit, at the request of the Count. Despite the review in the rain and the consequent labor entailed in the refurbishing of arms, the cadets will ever hold pleasant memories of the kindly thought of their distinguished guest. A few words of appreciative congratulation were addressed to the corps by the Count before leaving the post.

On Saturday afternoon occurred the baseball game with the University of Illinois by whom the cadets were defeated by the very small score of 6 to 5. As the visiting team had won laurels in encounters with the best of college teams, their very small score was the subject of congratulation rather than condolences. In the game with Lehigh the visitors had been defeated by a score of 9 to 3. This occurred on Wednesday afternoon. There will be no game until Saturday of the present week, when Hamilton will play the cadets. On Tuesday, June 10, will occur the last game of the season, that with Yale.

A cadet hop was held in Cullum Hall on Saturday evening.

There will be a hop on Saturday of the present week, June 7.

On the afternoon of June 2 occurred the review for the Board and the reception in their honor given by Col. and Mrs. Mills, following the review.

On Monday evening the U.S.M.A. band gave a number of excellent selections at an open air concert on the lawn in front of the hotel.

On Tuesday afternoon the Cavalry exercises at 4:30 were witnessed by the Board. At the conclusion of the drill, of which Captain Sands was in command, with Cadets Casad, Hinrichs and Bell as chiefs of platoons, there followed practice with machine and mountain guns on target range for the 1st and 3d classes, and rifle practice on target range for 3d class. Scarcely had this exercise been concluded when a heavy thunderstorm broke. There was no dress parade, in consequence, but the skies cleared in time for the open air concert in the evening. One selection played was a march "Khaki and Blue," by Brinsmead, a member of the band.

One of the most interesting exercises of the program was held Wednesday morning in the riding hall before the Board of Visitors. Captain Sands was in command of the drill, in which 38 members of the 1st class participated. In addition to the customary exercises, there was riding bareback and at will, and some daring feats of horsemanship. The superb riding of Cadet Herr called forth a request for a repetition of the feats performed when Prince Henry visited the post. The Board and other visitors as well, transgressed the old time order that visitors refrain from applause when this cadet with ease and grace executed a number of "specialties" at the drill this morning. It was a short ride, scarcely over half an hour, but a thoroughly enjoyable exercise. Among the cadets participating were: Cadets Herr, Carpenter, Hinrichs, Pegram, Sheridan, Brooke, Hodges, Frazier, Miller, Smith, Goodspeed, Valliant, Robertson, Longley, Gibert, Mitchell, Moran and Morrison.

Wednesday afternoon a number of exercises were scheduled. Outdoor athletic exercises, 4th class, grass-plain, 4:30. Tent pitching (conical wall, wall and shelter tents), 1st, 2d and 3d classes, on grass plain, 4:45 P.M. Pack train, 1st class, on Cavalry plain, 5 P.M. School of the Light Battery, 1st, 2d and 3d classes on Cavalry plain, 5:15.

Arrangements are complete for the entertaining of the guests at the approaching centennial celebration. President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou will be entertained at the superintendent's quarters. Secretary of War Root by Professor Edgerton, Postmaster General Payne by Professor Larned, Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, by General Roe at his home in Highland Falls, and the Italian Ambassador, the Costa Rican Minister, the Nicaraguan Minister, the Siamese Minister, the Colombian Minister, the Turkish Minister and the Swiss Minister at the hotel. The Belgian Minister will be entertained by Captain Davis; Colonel Kitchin, the military attaché of the British Legation, by Professor Fieberger; Lieut. Comdr. Von Reuber Paschwitz, attaché of the German Embassy, by Captain Wilcox; Colonel Watanabe, of the Japanese Legation, by Captain Franklin, and Governor Stickney, of Vermont, by Captain Jamieson.

The following are the toasts for the centennial dinner: "Our Country," "The President," "Our Alma Mater," "Our Dead," no response; "Our Guests," by Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; "American Universities and Colleges," by William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago; "Congress and its Relations to the Military Academy," by David B. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; "The Army," by Gen. Nelson A. Miles; "The Navy," by Capt. French E. Chadwick; "The Staff and the Army Schools," by Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin; "The Volunteers," by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and "The National Guard," by Major General Charles Dick, of the Ohio National Guard.

Hon. Joseph V. Quarles and Mrs. Quarles arrived this morning. There is now only one member of the Board of Visitors absent, the Hon. William Sulzer.

Owing to the large number expected to be present, the morning services on Sunday next, June 8, will be held in Memorial Hall.

Subjects for evening services of the West Point Y.M.C.A. meetings during June: June 1, Self-Indulgence and Self-Reliance, G. H. Stewart, 1902; June 4, Some Blessings Often Forgotten, C. L. Fenton, 1904; June 9, Farewell Meeting June 11, David, the King, the Psalmist, John P. Bubb, 1905; June 15, Life of Moses, Clifford Jones, 1903; June 18, What We Learn From Washington's Life, Norman Ramsey, 1905; June 22, Custom, their Influence, Richard C. Moore, 1903; June 25, Little Kindnesses, Sherman Miles; June 29, Everyday Business a Divine Calling, F. H. Smith, 1903.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 3, 1902.

At the Infantry drill Wednesday afternoon, May 28, at the Naval Academy, medals were presented to the cadets for the best work during the year in small gun target practice and track athletics. The target practice medals are awarded to the cadets by the Government and those for track athletics are presented by the Navy Athletic Association. This year they are of a neater design than in previous years. The obverse bears a piece of fancy engraving, and the reverse the name of the recipient with the presentation and date. On the bar is inscribed the event in which the medal was won. Those who received the medals for target practice were: Gold medal, Donald R. Battles; silver medal, Richard D. Gatewood; bronze medal, Henry D. Cooke, Jr. For track athletics: 100 and 220-yard dash, silver medals to J. D. Willson, also silver medal for general excellence in track athletics; silver medal to F. V. McNair for half mile run; Cadet Roe R. Adams, silver medal for hammer throw and shot put, and W. W. Brown silver medal for quarter-mile. These two cadets graduated last month and their medals were mailed to them. The presentations were made by Commandant C. E. Colahan.

Naval Cadet J. H. Tomb has reported at the Naval Academy for final examinations. Cadet Tomb has just completed his two years' cruise at sea.

Major C. A. Doyen, U.S. Marine Corps, has arrived here and assumed charge of the Naval Academy marine battalion which has taken up its summer quarters at Camp Wainwright on the Government farm.

The annual examinations of the second, third and fourth classes of naval cadets began at the Academy on Monday, June 2. The second class was examined on marine engines and boilers, the third in physics and chemistry, and the fourth in trigonometry. Tuesday, second class, electricity; third, differential calculus; fourth, English. The remainder of the program for the week is as follows: Wednesday, second class, steamship; third, Spanish; fourth, mechanical drawing. Thursday, second, applied mechanics; third, mechanical drawing; fourth, Spanish. Friday, first class, mechanical drawing.

The itinerary of the summer practice cruise of the Naval cadets has been completed. The battleship Indiana and the practice ship will be used during the cruise. Following is the itinerary of the Indiana: June 9, leave Annapolis, arriving at Newport News on the 14th; leave Newport News June 19, arrive Newport, June 26; leave Newport June 30, for a cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity; July 11, arrive at New London, leaving July 15; arrive at Orient Point, July 18. At this place the cadets aboard will be exchanged with those of the Chesapeake; leave Orient Point July 22, arriving at New London the same day; leave New London July 26, arrive Portland, Aug. 2; leave Portland Aug. 7, arrive Halifax, Aug. 11. This will complete the cruise. The Indiana will leave Halifax Aug. 16, arriving again at Newport News, leaving there Aug. 26 and arriving at Annapolis, Aug. 28.

The cruise of the Chesapeake will be as follows: Leave Annapolis, June 9; leave the Capes, June 20, arrive New London, July 1; leave July 5, arrive Newport, July 10; leave July 14, arrive Orient Point, July 1. exchange cadets aboard with those on Indiana, then cruise in Gardiner's bay, Block Island Sound and Buzzard's Bay, arrive New Bedford, July 29, leave Aug. 2; arrive Portland, Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14, arrive within the Capes Aug. 22, and at Annapolis Aug. 28. The three classes of cadets will be divided, parts of each going on each vessel.

PRESIDO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presido, Cal., May 29, 1902.

The big Army transport Buford arrived in port Friday morning, May 23, after a trip of thirty-one days from Manila. Throughout the passage the weather was good, and no unusual incidents occurred. The Buford brought 65 cabin passengers, headquarters, band and 150 men of the 3d Cavalry. 658 enlisted men, 134 discharged soldiers, 10 men of the Hospital Corps and 20 quartermaster employees. Among the cabin passengers were: Col. Albert E. Woodson, Major O. L. Hein, Major I. W. Littell, Capt. H. L. Riple, Capt. G. H. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Tate, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barton, Capt. and Mrs. M. S. Jarvis, Capt. and Mrs. Ira L. Fredendall, Capt. W. B. Cochran, Capt. F. W. Cox, Lieut. R. E. McNally, W. S. Grant, G. B. Comly, W. T. Bates, L. F. Foster, J. Herring, W. L. Clarke and G. N. Kimball. Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. Landers, Mrs. W. H. Beck, Mrs. W. F. Halsey, Mrs. H. S. Wallace, Mrs. J. D. Leitch, Mrs. H. A. White, Mrs. E. S. West and Mrs. E. A. Deane.

The U.S. Naval transport Solace left Monday afternoon, May 26, for Manila and the Orient, carrying supplies and men for the Asiatic fleet. She will touch at Honolulu and Guam.

The members of the garrison are entertained every Tuesday and Thursday mornings at an elaborate battalion drill given by the members of the 3d Infantry, who are in camp.

Mrs. Gottfried Blocklinger, wife of Commander Blocklinger of the U.S.S. Wheeling, sailed Thursday, May 29, to join her husband in Honolulu.

The friends of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. L. Chamberlain, regret to learn that they leave so soon for the Philippines.

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Art. Corps, is in the city from Fort Liscum, Alaska.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., of the Wisconsin, and his family, are at the Lenox Hotel.

Among the officers to sail on the Buford, June 2, are Capt. Palmer H. Lyon, Lieut. Otto B. Grimm, Capt. E. C. Carey, Capt. Herschel Tapes, Capt. Henry B. Dixon, Lieut. E. P. Thompson and Capt. W. S. Scott.

Much to the regret of his numerous friends, Capt. F. L. Winn leaves shortly for his new station at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John D. Hall have returned from a short trip to New York and Boston, and are again settled at the Occidental Hotel.

Mrs. Buchan, of Kansas City, Mo., who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred E. Buchan of Angel Island, returned Wednesday, May 28, to her home.

Lieut. R. F. McMillan in charge of forty recruits, left Tuesday, May 27 for Fort D. A. Russell.

The engagement is announced of Miss Wall of San Francisco and Lieut. S. D. Embick of the Artillery Corps.

The officers of the Wisconsin gave a farewell reception Thursday afternoon, May 22, when a large number of

their friends were most delightfully entertained. The big battleship left port Saturday, May 24.

Among Army officers registering at Department Headquarters during the past week were: Capt. M. S. Jarvis, Lieut. Col. T. D. Van Orsdale, Major O. L. Hele, Lieut. Fred T. Austin, Major I. W. Littell, Capt. F. W. Cox, Lieut. W. L. Clarke, Lieut. E. A. Dean, Capt. E. M. Johnson, Jr., Capt. George H. Morgan, Col. A. E. Woodson and Capt. Eugene T. Wilson.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 31, 1902.

The theater was about the only attraction for the post people the past week and although the weather has been very warm, almost every one turned out to see Richard Mansfield in his new play "Beaucaire," and different little parties were noticed throughout the house. Memorial Day was fittingly observed throughout the country yesterday. The streets of Salt Lake City were aglow in the morning with military splendor, but it was the pomp and pageantry of war, without the darker shadows of suffering and destruction. The warriors of the post present and future made up a column that marched through unbroken walls of admiring humanity; a column over six blocks in length. The 12th Infantry band, Col. J. W. Bubb and other officers from this post were among those in line. When the procession disbanded the regular troops, the Artillery and Infantry, returned to Fort Douglas to hold services at the post grave yard, while one company of infantry continued on to Mount Olivet and added by its presence to the solemnity of the ceremonies over the honored dead.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell has been ordered to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he will be in command. Col. and Mrs. Haskell have made many friends during their short stay at this post, who will learn with regret of their departure.

Lieut. Charles Abel, Q.M. of the 18th Infantry, left this morning for Fort Logan, where he will join his company. Lieut. DeWitt C. Lyles is now quartermaster at this post.

Capt. Robert L. Hirst left Wednesday on his leave of absence and on the expiration of it goes to Fort Apache, Arizona, his new station.

Miss Carolan, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, has been the guest of honor at numerous social affairs both at the post and in Salt Lake City.

On May 22, our post hall, so often the scene of brilliant events, was crowded with the friends of Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, who gave a reception. A large number came up from Salt Lake City.

Mrs. J. W. Hubb and her daughter arrived last week from Chicago. The regimental band serenaded them at their quarters upon their arrival.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Lamoth of Salt Lake City, gave a ping pong party in honor of Dr. R. Percy Crandall, Surg. U.S.N., and Lieut. W. L. Littlefield, U.S.N., on recruiting service here.

The event of the season was the musicale given by Col. and Mrs. Edwin F. Holmes at their magnificent home "Amedea Palace," Salt Lake City. Jonas the celebrated pianist was engaged specially for this occasion, and with the best local talent made the event memorable in musical circles of Salt Lake City. About three hundred guests enjoyed Col. and Mrs. Holmes' hospitality.

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hepburn gave a charming dinner party in honor of Major Henry E. Hoyt, U.S.A., now stationed here.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, May 29, 1902.

Major Joseph E. Maxfield, signal officer of the Department, left last week for Juneau and Skagway Alaska, to inspect the repairs made to the cable between those points. Major Maxfield will then go to Fort Egbert and Fort Gibbon on temporary duty connected with the telegraph lines in Eastern Alaska, but will leave for St. Michael and home in time to be present at the installation of the wireless telegraph system between those two points, returning for duty at Vancouver Barracks about the middle of October.

Major A. B. Dyer, Major C. A. Williams, Capt. B. F. Hardaway, Lieut. L. N. Bushfield and Lieut. A. F. Brewster, returned this week from Fort Walla Walla, where they had been detailed on a general court-martial.

Mrs. Albright, wife of Capt. F. H. Albright, 25th Inf., was the guest of Mrs. C. C. Bateman for a few days, while on her way to San Francisco.

Capt. W. A. Bethel in addition to his other work, has, during the absence on leave of Col. J. W. Jacobs, taken charge of the office of the Chief Commissary and the office of the purchasing and disbursing quartermaster at Portland. Colonel Jacobs left this afternoon for Kentucky, where he will spend his leave.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eldridge left to-day for a month's visit at Salem, Oregon, before starting for Manila.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 2, 1902.

The hop given at Pope Hall last Thursday evening, May 29, was a very pleasant affair. Gen. John C. Bates, Col. E. J. McClernand and Capt. G. H. Cameron, of Omaha, were in attendance, also Col. C. C. Carr, of Fort Riley. Those from the post were Major and Mrs. H. P. Birmingham, Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Zinn, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Menohar, Lieut. and Mrs. A. P. S. Hyde, Capt. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Scherer, Mrs. Getty, Mrs. Sharp and Major D. E. McCarthy.

Among those from this post who will attend the centennial celebration at West Point on the 9th of June are Capt. and Mrs. Scherer, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Dickman and Capt. R. W. Means.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick left Sunday, June 1, to join her husband, Capt. McCormick, at Chattanooga, Tenn. Miss Edwards of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Zinn at the post.

Col. C. C. Carr returned to Fort Riley after a short stay at the post.

Lieut. Col. J. W. Pullman and the Misses Pullman and Mrs. McClintock, spent the day at the post on Decoration Day. Mrs. McClintock was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Koehler.

The memorial services at Fort Leavenworth on May 30 were of a most impressive character, and many thousand visitors thronged the city and post. Gen. John C. Bates presided at the rostrum and Col. C. C. Carr was grand marshal of the day. Col. Wilder Metcalf, of

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the 20th Kansas, read Lincoln's Gettysburg address, Mr. J. T. Dudley, of the city, read an original poem, Senator F. Dumont Smith, of Kinsley, Kas., made the Decoration Day address. Governor Dockery, of Missouri, also spoke. At the conclusion of the addresses the casket of Gen. Henry Leavenworth was interred in the National cemetery. The Artillery battalion fired a salute and taps were sounded.

JACKSON BARRACKS.

Jackson Barracks, La., May 25, 1902.

The garrison presents a delightful spectacle during these early summer days. The well-kept lawns and flower beds laden with roses and the quarters built after the quaint Spanish style, make it a lovely spot for visitor and occupant. There are golf links just back of the barracks. Tennis and croquet have also been among the pleasures.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher entertain frequently at croquet, several young ladies from the city being their guests. Among them are the Misses Dowling and Adger, Mrs. Hadden, of Louisville, Mrs. Edward Nones, Capt. W. D. Newbill, Lieut. E. P. Nones, Lieut. G. E. Manning and Lieut. W. K. Moore.

The tennis enthusiasts are Lieut. Godwin Ordway, Dr. Fisher and Lieut. P. S. Bond.

Capt. Willard Newbill leaves this week for Starkville, Miss., on an inspection tour at the A. and M. College. In the early part of June he will proceed to Fort St. Philip for target practice.

Dr. O. H. Buford was a recent visitor from the forts. He came up to attend the wedding of Mr. R. Quinn, who is in the engineer's department at Fort St. Philip.

Capt. W. C. Rafferty, who was in command at this post in '99, was the guest of friends for a few days, en route to New York.

Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister is at present stationed at Fort St. Philip.

Mrs. Edward Nones and infant daughter and Mrs. Madden, her mother, left for Louisville a few days ago, to be gone several months.

Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet, 22d Inf., passed through the city en route to his new station, Fort Crook. Lieutenant Huguet is a native of Louisiana and has many relations living in New Orleans.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 31, 1902.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., left the post the first of the week on a short leave which he will spend at his home in St. Louis, Mo.

Sergeant Wahl of Co. B, 18th Inf., died at the post hospital last week. He had been ill for some little time before the 18th left the post and had to remain behind. Everything possible was done for his benefit, but without avail.

Examinations for the position of cadet in the Revenue Cutter Service will be held in El Paso next week.

The flag on the Mexican Consulate in El Paso was at half mast on May 23, out of respect to Gen. Mariano Escobedo, of the Mexican Army, a well-known and gallant soldier of that republic. It was to him that the Emperor Maximilian surrendered in '67, thus ending the Empire of Mexico.

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf., is expected to arrive at the post soon and will assume command.

This battalion of the 12th Infantry is very short of men and officers. Of the former many enlisted only for actual warfare and now that their time has expired can not be prevailed upon to re-enlist, as they want to go home.

Capt. Glenn H. Davis has been on the sick report for a day or two.

Decoration Day was passed very quietly. The usual salute was fired at noon and it made one think very forcibly of the many friends left beyond the seas who would never come back again.

FORT DUCHESNE.

Fort Duchesne, Utah, June 1, 1902.

The post has been quite lively for the past month with the coming and going of troops. Co. I, of the 18th Infantry, under command of Capt. W. F. Grote, left the garrison for Fort Logan. Lieut. O. F. Snyder also accompanied the boys on this long march of ninety miles to the railroad. Lieut. E. W. Tanner could not join his company until he had turned over the Q. M. Dept. to a new quartermaster.

Capt. C. W. Abbot arrived on May 16 at the post with Cos. H and G of the 12th Infantry, in as good order and health as though they had not been in the Philippines for nearly three years. Lieuts. G. E. Thorne, Richmond Smith and A. C. Wright are the lieutenants on duty with the two companies. Mrs. Wright was the only lady arriving. H Troop, 5th Cav., gave the companies a hearty welcome and a good dinner.

On the 19th the garrison was entertained by Major and Mrs. R. P. P. Wainwright. The occasion was the celebration of Major Wainwright's fiftieth birthday.

H Troop, 5th Cav., leaves here on June 1 for San Francisco, en route to the Philippines. The headquarters of the 2d Squadron, under Major Wainwright, also proceeds to San Francisco.

Dr. D. W. Rogers, of Chicago, has been a guest in the post for a week.

H and G Cos., 12th Inf., have given one of the most pleasant dinners ever given in the post. All of the officers and ladies of the garrison, H Troop, 5th Cav., and most of the civilians about the post sat down to dinner in the barracks. They were right royally entertained, and partook of the very best the country afforded. The old and new garrison part with much regret.

UNIFORMS AND DISCIPLINE.

Manila, P.I., April 14, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After reading the original article, "Some Army Defects, How to Remedy Them," by Captain Steele, 6th Cav., and afterwards the able remarks of Generals Wilson, Anderson and King, published in the Army Service Institution, January, 1902, it is with some trepidation that I venture to offer the following. No issue, however grave, can lose by having both sides carefully represented and examined, and I feel that in the expression of personal views the real question has, and perhaps inad-

vertently, been shown from only one standpoint, that of the officers towards the enlisted man.

Nothing so increases the effectiveness of the Army as intelligent obedience to orders. The mere buttoning of the blouse at the command of an officer means nothing when both officers and soldiers know it will be open again when the officer turns the corner. The idea should be to make the enlisted man feel that smartness is an essential quality of a good soldier and the training should be conducted on such lines as to make him fully appreciate its abstract value. Then make the punishment for infractions certain and severe.

The great trouble is, in reality, with the clothing. It is useless to throw flour sacks at a man and tell him to "dress up," but give him clothes he will be proud of and see how quickly he rises to the bait. What we have is good in quality, and more than ample in quantity, but never in four years' continuous service has one dared call it "smart." The company officers, as a rule, are so lax that fully two-thirds of the clothing drawn is sold, for it is easily adapted to the needs of civilians, and it only needs a casual glance at the clothing schedule to show that the articles most called for are those easy of negotiation. The inevitable result is a large deficit at the semi-annual settlement. If our uniform was more soldierly in appearance and every soldier held more strictly to account for each and every article drawn, and if our officers could just be made to understand that esprit de corps among enlisted men is judged solely on its merits, then we might say that verily the millennium in military affairs is here.

The officer that goes on the supposition that the enlisted men are looking for opportunities to belittle his dignity has no dignity to mention, and all the acts of Congress ever passed could not make him efficient or make the enlisted man respect him; for, curiously enough, the men have an instinct which is seldom at fault in these matters and quickly recognize any antagonistic influence and resent it. A simple word of approbation will send a man cheerfully about his work while an unjust censure in the same ratio, only inversely, will, after Saturday inspection, make the man throw his gun on the floor and jump on it.

Our Hand Book teaches us that courtesy between military men is indispensable to discipline, and this, in my estimation, refers just as much to the courtesy of the officer to the enlisted man as from the soldier to the officer. Self-respect is the keynote to the entire situation, and the respect from your superiors in rank is a sure means of producing this much desired quality in the rank and file.

To sum it up I would say give us a smart uniform and a good example and the American soldier need be ranked second to none. I can do no better than quote the final paragraph of General King's paper:

"And, finally, everything depends on the officers from the post commander down. Let him set the pace in bearing, dress and manner. Let him be 'smart' and soldierly, and the man will follow in spite of himself. Let him be firm but courteous in tone, never hectoring or domineering, and above all never querulous, snarling or sarcastic to his men and little by little they grow to swear by him, and once won the affection of our Yankee Tommy is a treasure beyond price."

A PRIVATE.

THE ILL-LUCK OF STATION ASSIGNMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your publication, in the issue of Feb. 1, of a letter referring to the apparent want of consideration displayed in assignment to station of various regiments has been read with much pleasure and interest. Permit me to offer another example, that of the 11th Infantry.

This regiment was reorganized on March 11, 1869, with station from that date in Northern Texas. Its various assignments to the present time have been about as follows: In Texas to August, 1876, or 7 years and 5 months; in Dakota to June, 1887, 10 years, 10 months; in Madison Barracks, N.Y., to September, 1891, 4 years, 3 months; in Arizona to July, 1898, 6 years, 10 months; in Puerto Rico to December, 1900, 2 years, 5 months; in Washington, D.C., to March, 1901, 3 months; in the Philippines to May, 1902, 1 year, 2 months.

In all, 33 years and 2 months, with service in Texas, Dakota and Arizona, of 25 years and one month, and in the tropics of 3 years and 7 months, and in Madison Barracks and Washington City of 4 years and 6 months. This regiment is now in its second half of the fourth year of tropical service.

When we consider the delightful stations of other regiments, such as, for example, the 1st and 14th on the Pacific Coast, with Vancouver Barracks and the Presidio, it is very natural to ask why some fairer system of assignment cannot be inaugurated. If I am not mistaken in my recollections, the 1st was on the Pacific Coast some 10 to 12 years; the 14th, some 14 years. There are, it will be admitted, within the limits of the United States, no sections more disqualified for garrison service than Texas, Dakota and Arizona.

Moreover, if the Medical Department has, in fact, decided that officers and men ought not to serve in the tropics for a longer period than three years, some regulation might be carefully prepared, which would transform so wise a theory into an actual condition; and such regulation appears to be more necessary to the commissioned officer than to the enlisted man, who rarely re-enlists for the tropics.

There is no doubt that a carefully prepared table of regimental stations, covering the years since March 11, 1869, would present facts well worthy of the most serious consideration, with a view to some attempt at correction in the near future.

DELEITE.

CHAPLAINS IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The chaplain's corps is the only corps in the Navy that has not been increased for more than sixty years. It is the only corps in which the number of places requiring their services is double the number of officers allowed by law.

Two chaplains appointed since the beginning of the Spanish American war, have resigned within the past six months. They were men of unusual aptitude for the Service, but the Navy was not able to pay them a salary large enough to retain them. During the last thirty years one chaplain has resigned out of every five appointed.

Every officer and every enlisted man in the Navy, except the chaplain, receives longevity pay. All sea-going staff officers, ranking with captain, except chaplains, receive when on shore duty a salary of \$3,825, and an allowance of \$720 for quarters unless furnished houses are available for them. A chaplain ranking as captain receives \$2,300 and no allowance of any kind. The lowest shore pay

of a professor of mathematics in the Navy is \$400 a year more than the highest shore pay of a chaplain. After fifteen years' service the pay of the professor exceeds that of a chaplain of thirty-five years' service by \$1,200 a year, and besides that, two of the professors have furnished houses in addition to their salaries. Boatwains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers (called warrant officers), after ten years' service receive pay and allowances, on shore duty amounting to \$2,248 a year, only fifty-two dollars a year less than the highest shore pay of a chaplain.

There is now before Congress a bill (H. R. 12598) to increase the number of chaplains to thirty-four, and to increase the salaries of those longest in the service so that the highest sea pay of the senior chaplains may equal the highest shore pay of the professors of mathematics (\$3,500). This will give a chaplain ranking as captain the same salary as officers of the line, medical and pay corps ranking with lieutenant commander. Such a modest proposition ought not to be refused, and any who are interested in the moral welfare of the Navy may well aid in securing the passage of the bill.

FACTS.

ALLOWANCES FOR RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your Navy correspondent in copy of JOURNAL, May 24, page 947, first column, as well as your views on same and your criticism of all matters pertaining to services in U.S.A. and Navy, are recognized every way as being fearless and just. Far be it from me to find fault with my superiors, but I cannot concur with a decision when it deprives those, for whom a generous Congress made provisions by retiring the enlisted man on three-fourths pay and allowances, and then refusing him his allowances of quarters and fuel. When an enlisted man serves 30 years he has ample time to study his allowances. There can be no question of the allowance of a staff sergeant; Orders and Regulations specify them as one room and fuel. It requires no special act of Congress which has already made the above provision, it requires no Court of Claims; it only requires in my humble opinion an order from the Adjutant General's Office by direction of either the President or the Hon. Secretary of War to comply with the act of retirement. Officers who have served in the Civil War have preferment, why should not we who have served in lower grades be recognized?

NO INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter of your correspondent "Appomattox" published in the issue of the Journal of May 17 contains a proposition at once novel and astonishing. He perceives a disposition on the part of Congress "to be just and fair to the veterans of the Army," but he apparently ignores the fact that to advance one grade those officers that "have retired since the signing of the peace protocol with Spain in August, 1898," and to leave out those who were retired prior to that date would be anything but "just and fair." There is nothing mean about him!

If Congress should conclude to reward veterans who have served their country faithfully, it is to be hoped that it will take into consideration the fact that there are some retired officers who served during the Civil War only that were present in a greater number of battles and whose terms were for longer periods than some others who have retired since 1898.

This, however, is aside from the point I desire to make and that is that there should be no invidious distinctions whatever. All who served faithfully during the Civil War—and this, of course, refers to presence on the battlefield under fire—should obtain recognition, whether active or retired.

RET.

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON.

Pueblo, Colo., May 20, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From reading the history of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, it seems to me that General Alfred Pleasanton was a very able and energetic Cavalry Commander. General Grant says of him when he was relieved by General Sheridan: "It was not a reflection on that officer, however, so far as I knew he had been as efficient as any other cavalry commander." All of his operations seem to have been very successful, and he seems not to have committed any serious fault.

He was the first to cope successfully with the Southern cavalry under Stuart. And yet with everything to his credit, he appears to be unhonored. No forts perpetuate his name and not even an Army transport is named for him.

All of his lieutenants who gained their reputations while serving directly under him, have been honored in numerous ways. General Pleasanton died alone and neglected in poverty. If nothing was done for the man cannot something be done for his memory?

ALONZO GRAY, Capt. 14th Cav.

MEDALS FOR WAR SERVICE.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 28, 1902.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read in your JOURNAL of May 24 that the War Department was about to request from Congress an issue of medals, for those who served in the Philippines, China or the Spanish-American War. Now for the sake of the Regulars save us from our friends. For it seems to me that if the flood gates of medal issuing once starts we will have a load to carry and no one can tell where it will stop. Our service stripe probably answers the purpose as well as the medals and it is not English "you know." My impression is that we should rid of a few of the gew-gaws that yet remain instead of adopting foreign adornments and let anyone who wants such things buy them. As they are cheap it will be no hardship, and he can swell his chest out big at all social affairs thereby creating much real amusement for plain Americans.

SAPCRE.

The answer of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company in the suit began against it in the United States Circuit Court by the Electric Boat Company, owner of the Holland torpedo boat patents, denies that there is anything patentable in the devices alleged to have been infringed and says that the boat itself, and all the material parts of it, as patented by Holland, were described in scientific books and periodicals dating all the way back to the beginning of the last century.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

With the signing of the peace agreement at Pretoria on May 31 by the military representatives of Great Britain and the delegates from the Boer forces in the field, the war in South Africa is brought to a close on terms which are at once honorable and generous. The conditions granted by Great Britain are extremely liberal and they have been accepted by the Boers in a spirit of acquiescence and good faith which will be a beneficent factor in the work of political reconstruction in the Transvaal. The agreement provides for a general surrender of arms and ammunition, but the Boers are to retain their rifles for self-protection. All Boers held as prisoners are to be returned to their homes without loss of liberty or property; military occupation is to be withdrawn and self-government established, Dutch is to be used in courts of law and taught when desired in the schools, the Transvaal is not to be taxed to pay the cost of the war and England is to provide a fund of \$15,000,000 to pay for restocking Boer farms which have been devastated in the prosecution of hostilities. It will be seen that the Boers have lost but little except political independence, and even that at best was shadowy and uncertain. The Transvaal Republic fades away and in its place appears a British colony whose inhabitants are probably destined to enjoy a larger measure of civil liberty and material progress under the new regime than they did under the old.

That the war has been costly beyond the gloomiest anticipation of those who opposed it admits of no denial. That it lasted far longer than anybody expected is equally true. For instead of the three months in which General Buller agreed to clean up the job at a cost of \$50,000,000, it has taken two years and seven months and required appropriations of \$1,114,750,000. The British War Office estimated at the beginning that the affair would require a maximum force of 50,000 men, whereas its maximum force rose to 280,000 as against a Boer maximum of 60,000. The British cost in life and men is given in official reports as follows: Deaths, 21,796, including 1,069 officers; missing and prisoners, 9,565, including 384 officers; sent home as invalids, 71,248, including 2,937 officers. The Boer losses are unknown, but they have been heavy in both men and money. Accepting the statement of the British War Office that the Boer prisoners in South and elsewhere number 25,565, and estimating the maximum force of the Boers at 60,000, there is an apparent loss in deaths, wounded and missing of about 35,000.

In return for this colossal outlay Great Britain acquires sovereignty over the Transvaal, a territory more than twice as large as the state of New York with a population, at the outbreak of the war, of about 1,100,000, of whom 250,000 were whites. At that time the gold deposits of the Transvaal were producing at the rate of \$80,000,000 per year and it is estimated that there is \$3,500,000,000 still available. In addition to the Transvaal, Great Britain also acquires the Orange Free State, which, with an area a trifle smaller than that of Louisiana and a population, at the beginning of the war, of about 80,000, contains diamond deposits capable of yielding \$7,500,000 a year. There is one disquieting factor in the peace conditions imposed by Great Britain, and that is her proposal respecting the large number of the British subjects in Cape Colony who have supported the hopeless cause of the Boers. These she calls upon to surrender and warns them that when they do they will be tried for treason under the laws of the colony and deprived for life of their civil rights. This, we repeat, is the one harsh and ill-considered provision of the peace settlement. The farmers of Cape Colony came from the same race as the Boers and keenly sympathized with them in the recent struggle. They are tenacious, fearless and rich, and the aggressive enforcement of the rigorous policy announced by Great Britain might easily lead to conditions in the Cape territory scarcely less irksome to England than those which it has cost her so much to overcome in the Transvaal.

Apart, however, from her mere territorial acquisitions, Great Britain's largest gain in the recent war are the military lessons she has learned from the Boers. She has discovered that her Army was behind the times, that its organization was faulty and that it had to adopt new methods before it could hope to win against the Boers. General Kitchener's manly words of praise to the Boer officers at the peace meeting in Pretoria were richly deserved. For it is a fact that the fighting Dutchmen like DeWet, Botha, Delarey, Joubert and Cronje, have taught the British several tricks in the game of war. The extraordinary mobility of the Boer forces, their dash and skill in flanking and the thoroughness of their scouting were all a revelation to their adversaries. The British were slow to learn these lessons. They affected a certain indifference to the fighting methods of the burghers, and when Roberts sailed for England in December, 1900, it was announced that the war was over and that there was no longer a Boer Army to fight against. Then began a series of raids by DeWet into Cape Colony and by Botha into Zululand that tore British complacency to tatters. The Boer Army hadn't been extinguished at all. It had simply divided into small commands and carried the war into the enemy's country. It was only when Kitchener adapted the British forces to Boer methods and to the physical conditions of the country that he began to produce results. And from that time forward to the victorious end, his campaign departed more and more from British conventional methods and conformed more and more closely to those of his adversaries. It is the benefit which British military commanders are to derive from these lessons that constitutes one of England's largest gains in the South African war. They might have learned them from a study of our great war, but that was too much to expect. The most important of these lessons is that when an Army cannot fight where it would and as it would, it should know how to fight where it must and as it must. Great Britain chivalrously acknowledges that the Boers were formidable adversaries, and knowing that they would make powerful allies, her policy now is sedulously and wisely devoted to that end. The fighting genius of the British Army of another generation may even now be putting away his rifle and getting ready to rehabilitate his desolate farm in the Transvaal.

Military reputations have been made and lost in the South African affair. Lord Kitchener is promoted from lieutenant general to general, is made a Viscount and will probably receive an award of \$250,000 for his services, and certainly deserves those honors as strongly as Lord Roberts did his \$500,000 for his work in the earlier stages of the war. General Buller who commanded until December 16, 1899, is in eclipse for having ordered General White to destroy his guns and surrender Ladysmith to the Boers. Buller failed on the Tugela, Gatacre failed at Stormberg and Methuen met with two crushing

defeats, one at Magersfontein in 1899, the other at Vreilberg in 1902. As for the masterful genius of the war, if any appeared on either side, was it Delarey, the Boer?

THE ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

CONVENTION OF MILITARY SURGEONS.

The annual convention of the American Association of Military Surgeons assembled in Washington on June 5. The address of welcome was delivered by the President of the United States, who was escorted to the platform in the National Theatre by General Sternberg, Surgeon Gen. U.S.A., Admiral Rixey, Surgeon Gen. U.S.N., and Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon Gen. Marine Hospital Service. President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"I am glad to have the opportunity to bid welcome to the members of the association and their friends to-day. The men of your association combine two professions, each of which is rightfully held in high honor by all capable of appreciating the real work of men—the profession of the soldier and the profession of the doctor. Conditions in modern civilization tend more and more to make the average life of the community one of great ease compared to what has been the case in the past and, together with what advantages have come from this softening of life and rendering it more easy, there are certain attendant disadvantages of suffering.

"It is a very necessary thing that there should be some professions, some trades, where the same demands are made now as ever in the past upon the heroic qualities in a man, and those demands are made alike upon the soldier and upon the doctor, and how much more upon those who are both soldiers and doctors, upon the men who have continually to face all the responsibility, all the risk faced by their brothers in the civilian branch of the profession, and who also, in time of war, must face much the same risks, often exactly the same risks, that are faced by their brothers in arms whose trade is to kill and not to cure.

"It has been my good fortune, gentlemen, to see some of your body at work in the field, to see them carrying the wounded and the dying from the firing line, themselves as much exposed to danger as those they were rescuing, and to see them working day and night in the field hospital afterward, when even the intensity of the strain could hardly keep them awake, so fagged out were they by having each to do the work of ten. I welcome you here, and I am glad to have the chance of seeing you, I wish to say a word of congratulation to you upon the association.

"In all our modern life we have found it absolutely indispensable to supplement the work of the individual by the work of the individuals gathered into an association. Without this work of the association you cannot give the highest expression to individual endeavor, and it would be a great misfortune if the military members of the surgical and medical profession did not take every advantage of their opportunities in the same way that it is taken by the members of the medical and the surgical profession who are not in the Army or the Navy or the Marine Hospital Service—who are in civilian life outside. I am glad to see you gathered in this association.

"Just one word of warning: Pay all possible heed to the scientific side of your work; perfect yourselves as scientific men able to work with the best and most delicate apparatus, and never for one moment forget—especially the higher officers among you—that in time of need you will have to do your work with the scantiest possible apparatus (laughter and applause), and that then your usefulness will be proportioned not upon the adequacy of the complaint that you did not have apparatus enough (laughter), but upon the way you have done with what you had. (Great applause.) Remember that, and remember also—and this especially applies to the higher officers—that you have got to supplement in your calling the work of the surgeon with the work of the administrator. (Applause.) You have got to be doctors and military men and able administrators."

Commissioner MacFarland made the formal address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of the capital, and Dr. Adams spoke on behalf of the medical profession. Other addresses were made, interspersed with music by the Marine Band.

The program of the morning session closed with the annual address of the president of the association, Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Deputy Surgeon Gen. U.S.A. He announced that in the year 232 names had been added to the roll, making a total membership of 742. The association devoted the afternoon session to business matters.

A number of foreigners well known in both services are among the delegates. The Japanese representation occupied one of the boxes. The foreign delegates included Captain Kimura, of the Japanese Navy; Captain Tamura, of the Japanese Army; Colonel Exham, of the British Army; Colonel Niemier, of the French Army; Lieutenant Colonel Moline, of the Mexican Army; Lieutenant Colonel Neilson, of the Canadian Army, and Dr. Erico Catelli, of the Italian Army.

About a thousand people witnessed the exhibition drill of the Hospital Corps at Washington Barracks grounds on Thursday afternoon, before the Association of Military Surgeons. The program was under the direction of Major Borden, of the U. S. General Hospital, aided by Captain Reynolds. General Sternberg acted as reviewing officer and explained the maneuvers to the representatives of Great Britain, to the delegates from Canada, France, Japan, and Mexico. The drill consisted of company inspection, followed by assembly, setting up and litter exercise. Travois and ambulance practice was also exhibited, followed by the pitching, equipping, striking and packing of a regimental field hospital. There was a thorough exposition of the department work, including temporary relief of wounded, treatment of wounded, application of dressings, making of soups, convalescents' foods and distilling of water. At the conclusion of the field exercises the surgeons lunched at the barracks.

STATE TROOPS.

A match game of Polo between a team from Squadron A of New York, and the West Point Cadets will be played on the grounds at West Point, Saturday afternoon, June 14, at 4 o'clock. This will be an annual event, the Squadron having put up a Challenge Cup. In addition to the regular accommodations for reaching West Point, on June 14, the Squadron has chartered a private parlor buffet car, which will be run on the West Shore Railroad, on train leaving West 42nd street at 1.15 P. M., and Franklin street at 1 P. M. Tickets, including luncheon and railway fare, and parlor car seat, are \$5 for each individual. Applications should be made to J. M. Gall-

way, care U. S. Rubber Company, 15 Murray street, New York City.

The 2d battalion of the Naval Brigade, M.V.M., passed a creditable inspection before Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., in the South armory, Boston, Mass., May 22. The battalion, which is composed of Cos. A, B and C of Boston and Co. E of Lynn, was commanded by Lieut. James H. Dillaway. The tour of duty, from the inspection of quarters to the review which was tendered to the Navy Department's inspector, was well performed.

The centennial anniversary of the Savannah Volunteer Guards battalion of Heavy Artillery was appropriately observed in Savannah, Ga., May 1. The history of the Guards is intimately bound up in the social and military life of Savannah. The Savannah Press referring to the Guards says: Its commanders have always been men of influence and character, and from the time of its organization it has been an honor to become a member of this popular battalion. With the Jasper Greens it drew for the privilege of representing Savannah in the Mexican war, the decision by lot falling against it. In the Civil War it went in under the Southern flag and its record was creditable and patriotic. In the Spanish war it promptly enlisted and went out under the Stars and Stripes, becoming a part of the 2d Georgia Regiment, its commander, William Garrard, being lieutenant colonel. No part of its history will be written with more pride or fervor than the six months it passed in preparation for the Cuban campaign. The 2d Georgia Regiment was recognized as one of the very best in Tampa. In the reforming of the Georgia militia after the war the Guards succeeded in having a bill passed enabling them to form a battery of heavy artillery, and this is their present status. This organization has always been anxious to preserve its own autonomy, its constitution being peculiarly its own. Upon the eve of the centennial it is announced that the legal work of reorganization has been completed and that the property has been by the courts turned over to the battalion again. The terms of the settlement have been favorable and every friend of the Guards will rejoice with them that, without impairment or dispute, they are once more in possession of their own premises and are "at home to stay."

William T. Lindsey, of Allegheny County, Pa., was on May 22 announced to be Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The interdivision team match of the 2d Battalion of Naval Militia of New York will take place in the 14th Regiment Armory. It began June 2 and will end June 12. Each team has an original and return match, the teams consisting of five teams from each division. The new men in each division are receiving elementary instruction in the use of the compass chart, log and lead line, sail and spars, running and standing rigging and during both drills instructions in rules of the road. The new boat shed is now completed. The landing float is moored on the north side of Morse's basin and is very convenient to the boat shed. The former "kindergarten" division, the Fourth, has now turned the tables on the other divisions by winning the first figure of merit, and developing a gun's crew that is hard to beat. The fifth division, composed of engineers and firemen, is coming along in numbers so that the "deck force" will have to hustle.

At the review of the 13th New York by Mayor Low on May 15, a feature of the evening was the presentation to the regiment of the trophy offered by Mr. George J. Gould for artillery practice. This handsome bronze and pedestal was brought to the front and center of the regiment on a small but heavily built car, and was formally presented by the Mayor, the flag which covered it being removed by Ordnance Sergeant McNevin. The Mayor made the presentation with appropriate remarks. The concluding feature of the evening was a representation of a night attack upon New York harbor, which was gone through with as upon the occasion of the Adjutant General's visit. Company M under the direction of Sergeant Sullivan again had charge of the laying and operating of the mines, and this part of the work was perfect.

Permission has been asked from the State authorities of Pennsylvania, by the War Department, to place the guns of a field battery on the State rifle range, at Mt. Gretna, for target practice. This was at once granted by Governor Stone. The Fourth Battery, Field Art., U.S.A., Capt. Stephen M. Foote, has been directed to make a practice march early in July, starting from Fort Myer, Virginia, and arriving at Gettysburg in time to take part in the camp with the Pennsylvania soldiers. This battery will afterwards proceed to Mt. Gretna for target practice. General Stewart is endeavoring to get a squadron, or a least a troop of cavalry from the Army to encamp with the State troops.

The New York camp of instruction at Peekskill opened for the season on May 31, with the 9th and 12th regiments on duty. The opening salute was fired by a detachment of the 1st Battery. The 47th and 69th regiments go to the camp on June 7.

Inspectors of rifle practice of the District of Columbia National Guard will select not to exceed 18 officers and men from the 1st Regiment, 22 from the 2d, and 3 from the 1st Separate Battalion, from which, after preliminary practice, 24 will be selected to include the brigade rifle team of 1901, and from these the brigade team of twelve principals and four alternates. Parade of the troops of the D.C. National Guard will take place as follows: First Battalion, June 4 and 12; 2d and 3d Battalions, June 5 and 13; 4th Battalion, June 6 and 9; 5th Battalion, June 10 and 18; 6th Battalion, June 11 and 19; 1st Separate Battalion, June 16 and 24; Naval Battalion, June 23 and 27. General staff, general non-com. staff of regiments and battalion inspectors of rifle practice, June 21. The regulation field uniform, including campaign hats and leggings, will be worn.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of April, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month: 1st Infantry, 92.06; 2d Infantry, 94.83; 3d Infantry, 84.31; 4th Infantry, 90.16; Brigade Signal Corps, 93.19; Machine Gun Battery, 96.63; Separate Company, 91.97; Battery A, 89.50; 1st Company Coast Artillery, not armed and equipped; Troop A, 95.03; Naval Battalion, 85.93.

The 1st brigade M.V.M., Brigadier Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, will go into camp at South Framingham, Saturday, June 7. The 1st heavies, however, will not go into camp with the brigade, as the regiment is to participate with the Army and Navy in the maneuvers in September next. In his report on the late armory inspections of the regiment, Lieut. Col. G. H. Benyon, A.I.G., rates headquarters as excellent, two batteries as very good, five as satisfactory, three as good, one as very fair, and one as fair. He says: In artillery work a highly creditable degree of proficiency has been obtained. The regiment is doing the work laid out for it with enthusiasm. What is more, it gets results, and

street, should be encouraged to continue in this scientific arm of the Service." He compliments Lieut. J. S. Cushing of the staff by saying: "The foresight and business capacity of the regiment commissary in anticipating the needs of that office in the event of a sudden call are worthy of special note."

The Brigade Commander Oregon, N.G., is directed to assemble his command in a brigade camp of instruction at or near Albany, for a period of eight days, from Thursday, July 17, 1902, to Thursday, July 24, 1902, including time of travel to and from encampment. Companies showing an average attendance of less than sixty per cent. of strength for the second quarter of 1902, and recruits enlisted subsequent to June 15, 1902, will not participate.

The following is the rifle team to represent the Canadian Militia at Bixley, this year: Commandant, Lieut. Col. J. H. Burland, Adjutant, Capt. E. D. Sutherland, Co. Sergt. Major, F. Richardson, Sergts. Geo. Mortimer, W. A. Smith, Private W. E. Bennett, Col. Sergt. Jno. Moscrop, Lt. Corp. S. C. Mortimore, Capt. R. J. Davidson, T. G. Margetta, Bugle Sergt. J. Broadhurst, S. Sergts. T. S. Bayles, J. C. Carruthers, Privates C. S. Scott, T. J. Peddie, Col. Sergt. E. Skedden, Capt. C. Mitchell, Col. Sergt. E. Macdougall, Capt. J. M. Jones, Sergt. S. J. Perry, Major R. J. Spearing.

Squadron A of New York, in command of Major Bridgman, went into camp on the afternoon of May 30 at Van Cortlandt Park, remaining there until the afternoon of Sunday, June 1, when it broke camp and arrived at its armory at 5:45 P.M. The time of the troops was spent in the most profitable manner. A strict camp routine was kept up, and it was not a picnic in any sense of the word. There were troop and squadron drills, guard duty, ceremonies, etc., and also a rear guard action between two opposing forces. For this purpose the three troops were divided into two commands, Capt. H. G. Badgley commanding one, and Capt. H. Barry the other. At the conclusion of the action the force under Capt. Badgley was awarded the honors of the day, being declared by the judges to have disposed his force to the greatest advantage. The headquarters and each of the three troops were encamped as separate units on the east side of the parade ground, facing the railroad. Troop one was in command of Captain Badgley, Troop three under Captain Barry, and Troop two under Captain Cammann.

A committee of the Old Guard of New York, consisting of Capt. Robert P. Lyon, Capt. W. B. Smith, Adj. Geo. H. Wyatt, adjutant, and Major S. Ellis Briggs, ex-officio, were recently appointed a committee to prepare a system of drill regulations, Tactics and Manual of Arms particularly adapted to the requirements of the Old Guard, and the recommendations have been unanimously adopted. In its report the committee, among other things, says: "Our first effort was the preparation of a detailed Tactics and Manual to embody everything required by the Old Guard in military tactics—but in the prosecution of the work we found that it would not only make an unnecessarily large book, and entail an unnecessary expense and labor—but it embraced the simple copying, to a large extent, of the modern or new Drill Regulations, which can be procured at once by the members, in neatly printed form at 30c. a copy from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The Manual of Arms is published by the same paper, in a separate booklet, at 10c. a copy." The parts of the tactics retained are mainly the old "Shoulder Arms" and "Ease Arms" of Scott, the wheelings, about face, stack and take arms, as prescribed by Upton.

After the 2d Naval Battalion of New York returns from Creedmoor rifle range on June 14 it will celebrate the anniversary of its muster in to the U. S. Service for the war with Spain by a dinner at the Argyle. The 2d Division, in command of Ensign B. R. Schoonover, were the guests of the Greenville Yacht Club on Memorial Day, in the afternoon and evening, and took part in the dancing and other festivities.

Colonel Bartlett, of the 22d New York, has received the following communication from Colonel Phisterer, A.A.G.: "It gives me great pleasure to be directed by the Major General commanding to inform you that he appreciates and commends the prompt action and the service of yourself and your regiment, and also the efficiency of your hospital Corps, at the occasion of the lamentable accident at 18th street and 5th avenue on May 27."

The annual inspections of the Wisconsin National Guard will commence August 2, 1902, and will be conducted by Capt. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., U.S.A. Each company of infantry and band and Troop A and the 1st Battery will be inspected by him at camp. The Wisconsin National Guard encampment for 1902 will be held at the Wisconsin State Military Reservation, Juneau County, as follows: 1st Regiment and 1st Battery, August 2 to 9 inclusive; 2d Regiment and Troop A, August 9 to 16, inclusive; 3d Regiment and 10th Separate Battalion, August 16 to 23 inclusive.

The 19th Annual Convention of the National Guard Association of Ohio will be held on the State Camp Grounds, Newark, June 8, 9, 10, 1902. The program is as follows: 1—Address, Chaplain John Hewitt; 2—The National Guard: The Best Plan for its Organization, Col. S. B. Stansbery; discussion led by Col. C. C. Wybrecht; 3—The National Guard: Its Support, Col. W. E. Bundy; discussion led by Major L. W. Howard; 4—The National Guard: The Best Method of Choosing its Officers, Col. Edward Volrath; discussion led by Col. C. A. Thompson; 5—The National Guard: The Education and Training of its Officers, Col. C. B. Adams; discussion led by Capt. H. M. Bush; 6—The National Guard: Schools for its Officers, Gen. J. C. Speaks; discussion led by Major H. B. Ramey; 7—The National Guard: Its Discipline, Capt. J. A. Blasia; discussion led by Major T. J. Kirkpatrick; 8—The Advisability and Best Method of Teaching Hygiene and Sanitation in the National Guard, Capt. T. V. Bunpy; discussion led by Capt. B. L. Johnson; 9—The Uniform: Its Use and Abuse, Col. A. B. Corr; discussion led by Major J. R. McQuigg; 10—The Best Method of Entraining and Detraining Troops, Capt. Chas. F. Hake, Jr.; discussion led by Capt. A. E. Gale.

The prize drill of the 1st Regiment Infantry of Savannah, Ga., at the Guards' Hall, May 27, was won by Pvt. W. J. Flood of the Irish Jasper Greens. Private Flood demonstrated his ability to execute the manual of arms, without the commission of a single error, against 23 men, representing the flower of the regiment, who were pitted against him. Pvt. H. M. Peek, of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry ran Private Flood the closest race for the handsome regimental medal, and another of the Oglethorpes, Corp. D. R. Withington, was third, so that of the three men left when 21 had been thrown out, two were Oglethorpes and one was a Green. The hopes of the Oglethorpes were high then, but Private Flood proved too difficult a proposition, and out went the Oglethorpes one after the other, leaving the Green the victor.

LADDERS, VAULTING POLES AND STILTS.

It's impossible to tell what the appliances of a foot soldier, U.S. Army, include, now-a-days. Major General Chaffee reported, May 3, that Brigadier General Davis reported from Bayan that Col. Frank D. Baldwin, commanding 27th Infantry, defeated the Moros by assaulting their principal fort, which was surrendered after a hand-to-hand struggle in four lines of ditches under the walls of the fort. Furthermore, that if scaling ladders had not been made ready, it would have been impossible to carry the works.

The mention of scaling ladders carries our minds back to the tales and doings of the period when Richard Coeur de Lion fought Saladin; the period when men wore iron pots on their heads, wore metal trousers, the period when the besieged huddled big rocks and poured boiling oil on to the climbing assailants.

Seen at a distance, the Morro walls look like an ivy clad English rectory, but the Mohammedans employ poison plants on their defensive walls. Contact with these parasites puts a man out of action. The walls are about seven feet high. A cross section shows an X shape, the lower arm of the X being the longer. Originally, they are composed of mortar-like clay, like Aztec adobe, which becomes hard by exposure to the heat of the sun. Before the adobe mass ceases to be plastic, sharpened pieces of tofanna wood are thrust into it and made to protrude. Tofanna wood wounds even human flesh when the latter is lacerated. The cutting edges of shell and jagged broken glass pieces are also mixed in with the adobe. These accessions, combined with the shape of the walls, makes them non climbable, hence the necessity for scaling ladders.

It is remembered that when the proposition was advanced to wade the swamps when Gen. Q. A. Gillmore's one inch gun known as the "Swamp Angel", was shelling Charleston, S.C., requisition was also made for men ten feet high on stilts seven feet long. Fancy an addition to Butts Manual of Physical Exercises include exercises for the drilling of our American Tommy Atkins in the use of stilts, vaulting poles and scaling ladders! If Richard Plantagenet could see this he'd be justified in exclaiming: "We're traveling in a circle. There's nothing new under the sun!"

First Lieut. Dennis Patrick Quinlan, 9th Cavalry, now an inmate of the Presidio Hospital, had two years' service with the Macabebes scouts on the Island of Luzon under Major Matthew A. Batson. Whatever Lieutenant Quinlan says regarding the proper equipment of a foot soldier and the possible uses of articles of equipment, is entitled to consideration. He advocates and explains the use of hollow bamboo poles. Each pole is nine feet long and is in three sections like the telescope fishing rod; each section is about three feet in length. The diameter of the butt section is about one and one half inch. The weight of the entire pole is about two pounds. The natives are not accustomed to the use of nails. There is nothing metallic about the pole. Thorns are inserted at suitable places and serve, same as the front sight of a rifle, as studs to make sections secure about as the triangular bayonet is fixed to the rifle. The pole may be carried slung by a strap similar to the canteen strap. Each Macabebes scout rigged up his pole slings with reference to the uses to which the poles were to be put. Several poles may be combined to make a raft support or pontoon. Two joints make a better support for a shelter tent than the poles furnished by the Q.M. Department. There's nothing about these to get out of order and the sections can be easily and quickly replaced from the bamboo which grows so generally on the islands of the Philippines. A travois, a telegraph wire support, a splint or a stretcher can be expeditiously made from these pieces of bamboo. The strength of the sized and described material is adequate, Lieutenant Quinlan says, to serve as the frame work for a structure which can be used as a hospital, telegraph office, etc., if covered by a paulin or thatched by nipa. The hollow interiors are utilized to carry stationery, stockings, ammunition, rations, etc. Lieutenant Quinlan explains his ladder construction and ladder drills, also his vaulting pole drill.

From three poles, a single ladder, nine feet long, slides three feet apart, and having three rungs, was made by the Macabebes scouts. They were so dexterous in lashing the parts together that two minutes was all of the time required in which to construct a ladder, capable of holding a man weighing 175 pounds. Two or more of these ladders could be lashed end-on, or superimposed, if necessary. The Macabebes were trained in surmounting obstacles, as clambering over walls, stockades, palings, palisades, etc., by the use of these ladders. The lieutenant thinks that Col. Frank D. Baldwin's scaling ladders provided for use in getting at the Moros, at Bayan, were made from bamboo.

But he says the best use of the nine foot pole was in vaulting over ditches, sloughs, in getting out of a banca, or casco, or over stockades built as a safeguard or to make an enclosure. Self defense, safety and resistance to assault or surprise consists, in part, of ditches, trenches, earth works, in something to accomplish concealment and so aid in protection. Lieutenant Quinlan's demonstrated assertion is that bamboo poles as one of the articles of a soldier's equipments, have come to stay.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we cannot promise any particular date of publication.

S. H. T.—"Cant and Canteen" was written by Rev. S. B. Dexter and published by The Henneberry Company of Chicago.

N. M.—Write to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for the rules governing the examination for the admission of candidates and you will find therein the information you desire.

L. C.—Unless there is a mutual transfer you will stand at the foot of the list in the new branch of service. You will not otherwise rank with Feb. 2 men.

J. S. E. V.—The bill providing more pay for volunteers under the act of Jan. 12, 1902, has not passed yet. Your lineal rank is not yet fixed.

T. H. asks: Is a soldier on furlough from the Philippine Islands entitled to the 20 per cent on his pay while on furlough. Answer, No.

W. D.—A presidio is a garrison. It was commonly applied in Mexico to fortified posts along the borders. In the early history of the country it also conveyed the idea of a place of refuge from the savages.

J. J. J.—The clerical positions in the Army, you refer to, are secured through Civil Service examination. Write to the Secretary Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., for pamphlet of instructions.

R. S. T.—Monterey in Mexico and Monterey in California both derive their names from the Conde de Monterey a Spanish Viceroy who was appointed to office in 1599 or 1600. He sent out the first Spanish Naval exploring expedition to upper California in 1602.

MARYLAND SERGEANT MAJOR writes: I am a Regimental Sergeant Major in the National Guard and am seeking information relative to the decrease of one

of the deceased members of our command, on April 23d, the First Sergeant of Co. K of the Regiment, died and in making up my consolidated report to Brigade Headquarters, I decreased the report one man in consequence of the demise of the said 1st sergeant. My report was returned to me with the information that I was not allowed to decrease a man without an order from Headquarters. Will you kindly let me know how we are going to keep a man alive until an order is issued allowing him to die? I was in the Volunteer service as a sergeant major and we dropped men immediately upon their death and reported on our morning reports to the Adj. General. Answer: The regimental return should show the strength of each company in officers, N.C.O.s, musicians, mechanics, cooks, and privates as it stood at midnight on the last day of the month—any alterations during the month should be reported under—gain and loss—The gain by enlistment, reenlistment, transfer &c., the loss by discharge, expiration of service, disability or by order of G.C.M.) by transfer and by death—to be accounted for by name in the same order as on the face of the return. If the 1st sergeants death had been reported giving his name date and cause of death the return should have passed. The proper way is for the company commander to drop the man as "Died" on the first report after the death and report same to regimental headquarters. In the return the man should be reported as lost by death and accounted for by name.

C. M. M.—A soldier can be discharged by way of favor under certain conditions, and can also purchase his discharge. This is provided for in the Army Regulations. You can only find out about the health of the enlisted men you inquire about by writing to their C. O. or to them direct. A Corporal in the Cavalry, Artillery or Infantry is paid \$15 per month. An enlisted man can wear civilian clothes out of the post limit while on furlough.

Co. Q. M. SERGEANT.—The regulation par. 9, is perfectly plain. The 1st Sergeant is placed in grade No. 13, the Co. Q. M. Sergeant in No. 17, according to his date of warrant. The latter's duties may be as important as those of the 1st Sergeant, but it is for the War Department to decide as to the grade and it has done so in A. R. 9.

G. W. M.—At this writing it is not yet determined what troops are to go to the Philippines.

T. M. S.—Four companies of the 7th Infantry are now in the Philippines, no others from this regiment are to be sent there.

INTERESTED.—There will be a vacancy to West Point from Idaho in 1904. The bill you refer to has not yet passed. If you follow the Army and Navy Journal you will see whether the bill passes or not. A cadet at the Naval Academy receives \$500 per annum, and the first 5 years after graduation \$950.

W. W. R.—The 2d, 3d, 4th and 12th Districts of New York, are vacant to the Military Academy, and the 2d, 3d and 11th Districts of Pennsylvania.

E. A. M.—Asks: How many vacancies there are in the position of Post Commissary Sergeant. Answer: There are none at present.

E. B. I.—As the returns from the Philippines and several Departments are not in yet, the number of men who have passed preliminary examinations for commissions cannot be given.

H. F. F.—The War Department will not make known the standing of the men you mention.

G. W. D.—Apply to your company commander as to transfer. There is nothing certain as to whether your request would be granted or not.

C. S. H.—Write to the New York World, New York City, for a copy of their Almanac, price 25 cents, and you will find therein all the information you desire.

C. E. D.—See answer to W. S. in Army and Navy Journal of May 23, 1902, page 988.

FORT McPHERSON.—There was a Capt. D. J. Gilmer in the 49th U.S. Vols., which arrived at Manila, Jan. 2, 1900. He commanded Co. A, and was a negro.

A READER.—Enlistments in the Revenue Cutter Service are for three years, and unless a man is enlisted for some particular duty for which he is skilled in, such as cook, officer, steward, etc., he has to perform the ordinary duties of any seaman, coal ship, clean ship, scrub deck, paint, and anything he is told to do. The same thing applies to a seaman in the Navy. No orders have yet been issued for the sailing of the 13th Cavalry to the Philippines. If such orders are issued the same will appear in the Army and Navy Journal.

ANXIOUS.—For a detailed statement of the stations of troops in the Philippines, see Army and Navy Journal of April 27, page 963.

C. L. M.—Capt. J. K. Moore, U.S.A., belongs to the 15th Infantry, but up to May 20, had not been assigned to command any particular company by his recent promotion. His address is still Manila, P.I.

N. R. S.—The 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Corps, were at Chickamauga during May, June and July, 1898, and the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 1st Corps, were there in August, 1898. There were Regular troops among the number, and the 5th Missouri Volunteers were also included in the above. Shoulder straps on the khaki uniform for Infantry in the Army are white.

R. C.—Enlisted men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and to terms of confinement are designated "general prisoners." See G. O. 55, A.G.O., Oct. 21, 1896.

H. D.—Yes, the examination to which you refer includes ballistics and submarine defense.

G. W. W.—The next event of interest in the 2d New York, will be when it goes to camp on June 14. The army reviews are over for the season.

C. S. K.—Asks: What "Par. 26, S. O. 102, May 1, 1902, H.Q.A." relating to Contract Arthur F. Stotts, is revoked. Means I take it that "S. O." means "special orders." Answer: You are correct. "S. O." is an abbreviation for "Special Orders," "H.Q.A." is an abbreviation for "Headquarters of the Army," from whence the order was issued.

CURIOS.—The posts in Cuba garrisoned by U.S. Artillery are three, viz., Cabana Barracks, Havana, Rowley Barracks, Cienfuegos, and Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba.

33D U.S.V.—Walter B. Rose at last accounts, was still at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

F. M.—Write to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D.C.

C. C. M.—The 10th Cavalry in the Philippines is not coming home this year.

CORPORAL.—The 13th U.S. Infantry will, it is expected, sail from Manila in August next.

A. B. C.—The 15th Infantry will not come home this year.

C. F. S.—The 6th Infantry is due at San Francisco about June 22.

W. A. L.—Asks: The correct arrangement of signal lights, such as is used for night signalling between two or more war ships, independent of the search light signalling. Are there eight lights on each ship, with a white one at the top and following that a red and then a white light alternately? Are the lights adapted to the Meyer Code and read from the top down, the white light representing (1) and the red light (2)? Answer: We presume you refer to Ardois system. You should start in with a red light at the top, and then afterward red and white to the limit of the eight lights. This will bring a red light at top and white light at bottom. The wiring is so arranged that one side of the circuit goes to a common return wire and each lamp is tapped on the other side, and brought down to a key board which is marked with the letters of the alphabet corresponding to the Meyer code. For instance, the letter A would have its two top white lights, and in the key board in such a way that the current only passes through these two lamps, making (22) which corresponds to "A" in the Meyer code.

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We'll drink wassail to those who've gone to Benny Havens, oh!

Adapted from Palmer.
They've joined the band of heroes who have passed from storm and strife,
They've furloughed now to fairer homes, heirs of eternal life!
And when, our wars of life all o'er, we hear the Reveille,
May Benny Havens join with them and us eternally!
PARKER.

FILIPINO CRIMES.

In the case of a Filipino native convicted of murder (and sentenced to 20 years' confinement at hard labor), before a military commission at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Luzon, of which Lieut. Col. Alpheus H. Bowman, 5th Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 3d U.S. Cav., was Judge Advocate, Major General Chaffee in reviewing the case says: "In the foregoing case of Elias Mendoza, a native, it appears from the evidence that the accused was styled Jefe Principal of Santiago, Ilocos Sur, and with others, having determined to kill deceased because of his rendering service as a policeman under American authority, he and his criminal associates seized and bound the deceased and taking him to the cover of the nearby fields, caused him to sit upon the brink of a grave newly dug to receive his body and there cut his throat with a bolo. The accused from a short distance assured himself of the faithful execution of his orders. There being no reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty as charged, the sentence, approved by the convening authority, is confirmed, and will be duly executed."

In commenting upon the case of another Filipino native convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung by a military commission, of which Capt. Willard E. Gleason, 6th Inf., was president, and Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th Inf., was Judge Advocate, General Chaffee says: "In the foregoing case of Pelagio Almin, native, it appears from the evidence that the deceased had volunteered to assist an enlisted man of the hospital corps in vaccinating the native inhabitants of Bacang; that the accused first showed some reluctance to being vaccinated, but later submitted with seeming willingness to the operation. The accused then accompanied the two soldiers and entered several houses with them, as if interested in their work, his bearing and manner being friendly. No treachery was therefore suspected by his victim, who upon leaving the house of a person he had just vaccinated, was waylaid just outside the door by the accused, who plunged a dagger into his breast, inflicting a wound from which he expired the same day. The accused admitted he killed deceased for the reason that he had vaccinated him. He disclosed no other motive. His premeditation, treachery and savage impulses negative all grounds for the exercise of clemency. The sentence, approved by the convening authority, is confirmed."

We have received from Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington, D. C., the following lists of patents granted April 22: Fuse for explosive projectiles, C. M. Broderick; gun, automatic rapid fire, V. P. DeKnight; gun, breakdown, W.

H. Gates; gun-carriage, H. P. Osborne. The following were granted April 30: Cartridge, C. A. Bailey; gun, automatic, L. L. Driggs; gun-lock, D. Brown; propulsion of ships, apparatus for the hydraulic, L. Vidal. The following were granted May 7: Gun recoil pad, J. R. Winters; guns, single trigger mechanism for double, C. E. DeLong; ordnance, firing mechanism for breech loading, J. W. Stockett; projectile and time fuse therefor, W. Ruegg; ships' hulls, means for cleaning, W. S. Burt; shot spreader, D. Brown. The following were granted May 14: Armor, J. J. Pindak; breech-block and lever connection, C. P. Fay; firearm, magazine, S. Pardis; fuse-setting apparatus, time, C. P. E. Schuieder and J. B. G. A. Canet; gun-carriage, K. Deinlein; turret, superposed, T. C. Fenton. The following were granted May 20: Firearm, W. H. Whiting; fuse, time, O. Hartmann; gun, breech-loading, J. F. Meigs and S. A. S. Hammar; gun-carriage, K. Deinlein; guns, means for securing center, pivots for axles in, G. Ehrhardt; nitro-cellulose and casein, compounds, manufacture of, C. Bernadac; nitro compounds, electrolytic reduction of, M. Buckner. The following were granted May 28: Boat launching apparatus, J. W. Bedford; bulkhead doors, apparatus for closing or opening, W. and A. R. Crawford; cartridge, gun, W. M. Scruggs; firearm locking key, W. H. Davenport; fuse-igniter, C. K. Jenkins and H. J. McDonald; gun, breakdown, W. H. Davenport; range-finder, G. Forbes.

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BORN.

BICKHAM.—On May 31, 1902, at 117 Monument avenue, Dayton, Ohio, to the wife of Capt. Abraham Strickie Bickham, Quartermasters Department, U.S. Army, a daughter, Louise Whitney Bickham.

JOHNSON.—To Lieut. and Mrs. Walt C. Johnson, 26th Inf., at Loranuan, Samar, on May 23, a son.

MARRIED.

BARNEY-YOUNG.—At Morristown, N.J., June 5, 1902, Asst. Surg. Charles N. Barney, U.S.A., to Miss Helen B. Young.

CALIFF-WENDEL.—At Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1902, Major Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, to Miss Katharine Wendel.

CONNER-BRANDRETH.—At Ossining, N. Y., June 4, 1902, Captain Fox Conner, Artillery Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Virginia Graham Brandreth.

DONALDSON-ORD-MASON.—At Washington, D. C., June 4, 1902, Walter A. Donaldson, to Mrs. Lucy Ord-Mason.

GEARY-SLAUGHTER.—At Louisville, Ky., June 4, 1902, Lieut. John T. Geary, U.S.A., to Miss Elchen Slaughter.

HASKELL-RICE.—At Fort Scott, Kas., May 21, 1902, Lieut. E. E. Haskell, 29th U.S. Inf., to Miss Ethelyn Rice.

HOLLISTER-BOWEN.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., May 21, 1902, Dr. John C. Hollister to Miss Jane Bowen, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edgar C. Bowen.

MOORE-SMITH.—At Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902, Dr. Seth Eastman Moore of Philadelphia to Miss Elizabeth Edith Smith, daughter of the late Chief Eugene W. S. Smith, U.S.N.

POOR-AUSTIN.—At Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C., June 3, 1902, Lieut. Chas. Longstreet Poor, U.S.N., to Miss Mary Livingston Austin.

SPEAR-WING.—At New York City, June, 2, 1902, Naval Constructor Lawrence Y. Spear, U.S.N., to Miss Lillian Wing.

WALLACE-RAMM.—At New London, Wis., April 24, 1902, Lieut. W. B. Wallace, U.S.A., to Miss Essie Ramm, a niece of former Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

WILBUR-LINDERMAN.—At Bethlehem, Pa., May 27, 1902, Mr. Eldridge Packer Wilbur, brother of Lieut. Harry P. Wilbur, U.S. Army, and Miss Lillian Valentine Linderman.

WILSON-STELLWAGEN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 2, 1902, Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson, U.S.N., to Miss Cathryn C. Stellwagen.

DIED.

BACHE.—At Washington, D. C., June 2, 1902, Colonel Dallas Bache, U.S.A., retired.

CESNOLA.—At 109 East 57th street, New York, June 1, 1902, Mary Isabel Jennings Reid, wife of Gen. P. di Cesnola.

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and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, U. S.N., who died in 1861.

COOK.—Died at 817 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., Sunday evening, June 1, peritonitis, with heart failure, in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth Graham Cook, second daughter of Jane J. and the late Capt. George Hamilton Cook, United States Army, and granddaughter of Mr. William James of St. James, Mo.

DOUGLAS.—At Washington, D. C., May 26, 1902, pneumonia, Mr. Howard Grey Douglas, only brother of the wife of Capt. A. W. Yates, U.S.A.

GABYA.—Near Rombion Island, P.I., May 29, 1902, Gunners Mate Peter F. Gabya, U.S.N., by the bursting of a Lee rifle.

MELLACH.—At Washington, D.C., May 31, 1902, Mrs. Ann Spencer Halstead Mellach, widow of the late Paymaster Emanuel Mellach, U.S.N.

RASK.—At Bacoar, P.I., May 30, 1902, Lieut. Olaf H. Rask, U.S.M.C., of cholera.

ROSETTE.—In San Francisco, Cal., May 20, 1902, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Bennett, widow of the late Major T. T. Bennett, U.S.A., Marie Josephine Rosette, daughter of Mrs. J. E. Rosette, and sister of Mrs. Hennisee, wife of Col. A. G. Hennisee, 11th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Rucker, wife of Col. L. H. Rucker, 8th U.S. Cav. Interment at the Presidio National Cemetery on Friday, May 23.

STAFFORD.—At Brockport, N.Y., May 31, 1902, Major Stephen R. Stafford, U.S.A., retired.

SEABURY.—At Bayonne, N.J., May 31, 1902, Lieut. Samuel Seabury, U.S.N.

TOLSON.—At Capitol View, Md., May 23, 1902, Mrs. Ada Spelden Tolson, wife of Edward Lawrence Tolson, and youngest daughter of the late Paymaster William Spelden, U.S. Navy.

VOLLUM.—At Munich, Germany, May 31, 1902, Col. Edward P. Vollum, Medical Department, U.S.A., retired.

WALKER.—At Butler, Pa., on May 23, 1902, Sarah W. Walker, wife of Nathaniel Walker, and mother of Major Leverett H. Walker, Art. Corps, U.S. Army, in the 53d year of her age.

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DRUNKENNESS DEFINED BY GENERAL POPE

One of the best descriptions of the different forms of intoxication—the chronic and the casual—is contained in the comments made in 1882 by Gen. John Pope, U. S. A. In the case of a trial under the 38th Article, General Pope said:

"The Department Commander feels called upon to publish the main features of this case as a valuable illustration of that unwise conservatism which too frequently characterizes the action of courts-martial in cases arising under the 38th Article of the Articles of War, a fact especially true of courts instituted for the trial of officers of high rank. In this case many witnesses of high intelligence and of undoubted veracity were called before the court; those for the prosecution testifying, unreservedly, that the accused was drunk, while those for the defense—saying the admission that the accused was a drinking man—testified, with few exceptions, that he was entirely sober.

"To explain this difference in the, no doubt, honestly entertained views of the witnesses, the prosecution set up the theory of chronic alcoholism, and urged upon the attention of the court the well known fact going therewith, that persons suffering from this disease are not so apt to exhibit the ordinary outward or physical symptoms of intoxication as those not in the constant habit of drinking. The physician who, for many months of the time embraced in the specifications, was on duty at the post, and who occasionally attended upon the accused professionally, testified that he was suffering from chronic alcoholism, and this testimony going with the general tenor of all the evidence tending upon the habits of the accused, tended so strongly to establish its substantial truth, that the court must have felt called upon to consider, not alone whether the accused was drunk, but drunk in that pitiable sense, and under circumstances which leave permanent impairment of both mental and physical stamina.

"It is quite true that the accused was not arraigned upon a charge of chronic alcoholism, but its close relation to the facts at issue cannot be questioned. Having become a salient feature in the case, the Court was bound seriously to consider whether it was not the true explanation of the strange fact that, while those witnesses for the prosecution who by long and intimate association with the accused, had become familiar with his manner and moods, considered him 'very drunk,' those for the defense, who saw him but casually, regarded him as 'entirely sober.' But the Court was not left to a mere theoretical deduction as to the true condition of the accused. Making due allowance for the bias manifested by some of the witnesses for the prosecution, the evidence establishes beyond doubt that, on repeated occasions, the accused exhibited all the symptoms common to drunken men, save only complete mental imbecility and physical helplessness.

"While the Department Commander recognizes the fact that the Court had a delicate task to perform, he is, nevertheless, utterly unable to account for its findings, unless the explanation be found in the fact, conceded throughout these proceedings, that, while the accused was always more or less under the influence of alcohol, he never quite reached the gutter. Certain it is that a like mistaken interpretation of the 38th Article too frequently prevails with court-martials (as it is believed it did in this instance), and to that extent lessens their usefulness as a means for purging the Army of material that so greatly impairs its efficiency and detracts from its moral status.

NEW ENGLISH FIELD GUN.

The London Engineer gives a full description with detail drawings and illustrations of the new German quick-firing field artillery gun of 3-inch caliber, together with its carriage, which has been adopted for service in the British Army, after a series of exhaustive trials at Oakhampton shooting ranges, during which its powers of range and accuracy, as well as the complete success of the arrangement devised for the absorption of the shock of recoil on firing, have been most satisfactorily proved. The difficulties which were encountered at the first onset, as regards the fragile character of the wheels and sundry fractures of the axle-tree and telescopic carriage trails, have been ascertained to be the result only of accidental defects in manufacture, or of local weakness in certain features, and such difficulties have been easily remedied.

A technical description of the gun is as follows: The material is nickel steel; total length, 90 inches; average weight, 737 lbs.; caliber, 3 inches; length of bore, 85.97 inch, or 28.6 calibers; diameter of chamber, front 3.094 inch, rear 3.153 inch; length of chamber, 8.11 inch; system of rifling, polygroove, twist increasing from one turn in 60 calibers at breech to one turn in 25 calibers at 5.8 inch from muzzle, remainder uniform, one turn in 25 calibers; length of rifling, 77.67 inch; grooves, number 28, depth .0295 inch, width, .237 inch; means of rotation, copper driving band.

The gun is without trunnions, and consists of an A tube, over which is shrunk a jacket, secured by a steel screwed ring. Shrunk on the gun are also two steel guide rings, the lower portion of the front ring being formed to receive the buffer cylinder which is screwed into it. The portions of the guide rings which bear on the surfaces of the cradle are of bronze, and, together with a plane formed on the underside of the jacket at the breech, support and guide the gun during its travel on the cradle. The chamber is slightly coned to facilitate extraction of the cartridge case.

TO REMODEL THE SERVICES.

An article on "Army and Navy Reform" by "The Captain" appears in the Saturday Post of Los Angeles, Cal., which expresses the opinion that our entire military system needs remodeling. "Modern warfare," it says, demands trained men for officers. Of that there is no question. In the modern Navy a thorough and practical training is essential. Discipline is also an absolute necessity for effective military work. The theory of Army and Navy officers on which our military force is organized is that discipline can only be effectively obtained where the officers are in a caste far removed above the

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men. In this we think that they are in complete error. Our conception of the most effective military organization for the United States is as follows:

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The U.S.S. Brooklyn returned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the morning of May 31 from Havana, where she recently went to bring home Governor Wood and the party of American officials. She will remain at the yard to undergo some slight repairs before going on her summer cruise. On June 2 Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan hoisted as second senior flag officer his flag on the Brooklyn. The Alabama arrived at the Navy Yard May 29 to be docked to ascertain if she needs any repairs to her hull.

Authority has been received from Washington for the Navy Yard band and a company of marines from the Bremerton, Washington, Navy Yard to be present at the laying of the keel of the battleship Nebraska in Seattle on July 4.



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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East.—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.
District of Porto Rico.—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.
Department of the Lakes.—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.
Division of the Philippines.—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.
The division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:
Dept. of North Philippines.—Address Manila.
Dept. of South Philippines.—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.
Department of California.—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.
Department of the Columbia.—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.
Department of the Colorado.—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.
Department of the Missouri.—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.
Department of Dakota.—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn. Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.
Department of Texas.—Headquarters San Antonio. All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps.—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B, and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Fort Keogh, Mont.
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.
3d Cav.—Address regiment, San Francisco, Cal., except Troops E and F, which are ordered to Fort Apache, Ariz.
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila.
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L, Fort Yates, N. Dak.
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort "v", (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Chickamauga Park, Ga.; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell, Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

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11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, Wash.; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.
17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.
25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Liscomb, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Ore.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.
41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d and 64th Cos., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Fran. Cal.; 71st, Alcatraz Isl. Cal.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Ore.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.
107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th, Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, ordered to Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., will remain at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., until July 1902. K, Columbia, Tenn.
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
6th Inf.—Due at San Francisco from Manila, June 22.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, E, F, G, and I, K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; K, Fort Gibbon, Alaska;

Cos. C, D, H, and M, address Manila. Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L ordered to Philippines.
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

9th Inf.—Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal. for all companies, except Cos. B, which is in Pekin, and should be addressed China via San Francisco. Regiment is due in San Francisco, about June 25, and in Department of the East about July 4.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.
14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and L, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; K and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A, Fort Brady, Mich.; B, C and D, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.
16th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I. is expected to arrive at San Francisco from Manila, Sept. 15 next.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton, I. Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.
18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo., L, Fort Douglas, Utah.

19th Inf.—In Philippines.—Address Manila, P. I.
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks Ohio; B, Fort Thomas, Ky.
21st Inf.—Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal., when regiment has arrived from Manila.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. Ty.; B, Fort Nichols, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Root, Wyo.
23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; G and H Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash., (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)
25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and B, C, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey; A, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: City of Pekin, June 12; Gaelic, June 21; Hong Kong Maru, June 28, China, July 8; Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1; Coptic Aug. 9, American Maru, Aug. 16.

The time of passage from San Francisco to Hong Kong is from 28 to 30 days. The stay of steamers at intermediate ports of call is about as follows: Yokohama, 24 hours; Hiogo (Kobe) and Nagasaki, 12 hours; Honolulu and Shanghai 12 to 24 hours.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco, Cal., as follows: Sierra, June 12; Sonoma, June 28, bound for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

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From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Duke of Fife, June 19; Victoria, June 26; Tacoma, July 10; Olympia, Aug. 7; Glenogle, Aug. 14.

The U. S. S. Hartford has taken her departure from Galveston, Tex., and continued her itinerary to New Orleans, where it is understood she will remain until early in the present month and then proceed to Mobile for a stay of several weeks. The last visit this ship paid to Mobile Bay was on "A Morning in August," 1864, with Farragut's pennant flying at the main. Times have changed somewhat, however, since those days of war and battle, and the welcome of the historic craft is likely to be as warm as though her guns had never waked the echoes of Dog River Bar.

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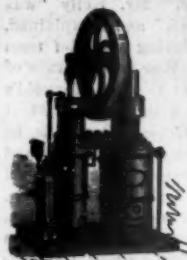
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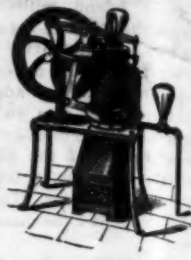


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